PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY.

No. 53,745—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 3 P.M. 1907.				
24th Mar.	PENINSULAR..	5284	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN.....	10003
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	5284	MARMORA ...	10369
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	5284	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10012	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5284	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipmay to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,649	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,
TARA	4,255	Seiller	17th May ,,
MERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th March
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5184	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 625
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 26 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 20 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur. 22 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 23 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Mar. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
19th March, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	25th March 1906
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May ,,
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radoicic	5834	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 490	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 606.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipmay at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	3734	Mohr	23rd March
SULTAN	2894	Burmeister	30th ,,
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	6th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at easing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	,, ,,	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	,, ,,	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	,, ,,	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	,, ,,	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,

COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	30 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 8	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 14	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons:

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.

AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore ,,
Seoni ,,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices: "Bombay Gazette."
,, "Advocate of India."
,, "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A Graham & Co.
,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
,, Dunnett & Co.
,, Hollis & Son.
,, Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
,, Beynon & Co.
,, McAlpin & Huggett.
,, Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.,

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—
Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CHOCOLATE MEDALS
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS
PETER'S CHOCOLATE
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
CAYLEY'S CHOCOLATE
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE
FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT
CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

Telephone 325. Telegrams:—"Imogen" Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER McLAURIN MONTEATH, RUTHVEN GREY MONTEATH, DAVID HENREY WYBRANTS RITCHIE, CHARLES JOHN KERR, and DUNCAN CARMICHAEL, are ADMITTED as PARTNERS in our firms, in CALCUTTA and BOMBAY, from 1st May, 1905.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th Instant, both dates inclusive,

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 14th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of STORES to the school of Art and the Ray Art Workshops, during the year 1905-07 not later than the 26th instant. Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned on any office day during the office hours. The Undersigned is not bound to accept any or the lowest tender.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 16th March, 1906.

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned CERTIFICATES for TWO SHARES in the BANK of BOMBAY standing in the names of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, FURDOONJEE HOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BARJORJEE DADABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, have been STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said certificates in any way:—

Numbers of Share Certificate.	In whose name originally issued.	Number of Shares.	Numbers.
5561	Hormasjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	1	15442
2032	Captain J. Quintino ..	1	12537

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned 21 CERTIFICATES for 64 SHARES in the BANK of BOMBAY standing in the name of the late MR. DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, have been STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said certificates in any way:—

Number of Share Certificate.	In whose name originally issued.	Number of Shares.	Numbers.
707	Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	22	13284 to 13283, 13397 to 13901, 13998, 13997 and, 11854 to 11893
1817	Do do	11	10441 to 10447, 11173, 11189 and 12231 to 12205
2357	Do do	2	3018 and 3019
7388	Do do	2	2048 and 2049
8236	Do do	1	18592
8740	Do do	1	8195
8113	Do do	1	14225
459	Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Vakeel.	2	6623 and 6624
1546	Cursetjee Muncherjee Watcha.	1	908
280	Hon. Sir W. Robinson, K. C. S. I.	1	6213
4500	Almai, daughter of Sorab jee Framjee Karaka.	1	20.2
4501	Navajbai, daughter of Sorabjee Framjee Karaka.	1	2023
2174	C. E. Fox	3	7065 to 7068
1524	Hurgovun Jeevun	3	17913, 16923 and 16927
3312	Bai Amrut, wife of Hurjeevun Bhuvanbhai	3	1624 to 1626
7384	Rustim Dossabhoy, deceased	1	2100
1781	Surgeon-Major E I Sexton	2	538 and 539
7992	Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jusavalla.	3	8352, 3687 and 19741
7300	Rustomjee Hormusjee Guzdhar	1	322
8732	Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel.	2	3240 and 3241

FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
BARJORJEE DADABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
Executors to the estate of the late Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on THURSDAY, 22nd March, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of New Office Premises and Godowns at the Junction of Frere and Ballard Roads, Bombay. Plans, Specification, Bills of Quantities and Conditions of Contract may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the Office of the Architect, Mr. C. F. STEVENS, King's Buildings, Horby Road, where blank Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MARSHALL SONS & Co. LD. ENGINEERS.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-12 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the Half year ended 31st December, 1905, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49-51 Apollo Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd day of March, 1906, to shareholders, whose names appear on the Register, on this day, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers &
Bombay, 7th March, 1906. Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse"	Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"		150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"		115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"		165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"		210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"		165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"		250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"		150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"		130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"		700 feet.
PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.		
"An Impatient Customer"		100 feet,
"Brazilian Dance"		130 feet,
"School boys practical Joke"		120 feet.
"The Wig"		120 feet.
"A bad Joke"		80 feet.
"The Heirdressers Victim"		70 feet.
"Room please"		70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"		100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".		130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"		130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"		190 feet.
"Vendetta"		700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
LONDON
LADIES
TRIO
EVENING CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MARCH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Violin and Pianoforte Duet..... Suite in Old Dutch Style (16th and 17th Century)..... Grogl
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS & Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
2 Song .....Bid me discourse.....Bishop
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.
3 Violin Solo .... Airs Russes.....Wieniawski
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
4 Piano Solo....Rhapsodie Hongroise XI.....Liszt
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
5 Song with Violin obbligate..... Beauties' Eyes.....Tosti
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
6 Old English Song...A Sailor loved a lass I saw...Lane Wilson

PART II.

1 Violin Solo... { a Reverie ..... Schumann / b Serenade ..... Drdla
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
2 Piano Solo .....March of the Gnomes...Grieg
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
3 Song .....When the heart is young.....Dudley Buck
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.
4 Violin Solo ....Fantasia on Scottish airs arr.....H. Murkens
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
5 Piano Solo .....La Filense.....Raff
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
6 Song with Violin obbligate.....La Serenata.....Braga
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD.
Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.

THE
LONDON
LADIES
TRIO.
TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21ST,
AT 9 P. M.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co's.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 NEW SOUTH WALES HARDWOOD SLEEPERS, for the North Western Railway, 9 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches. Delivery to begin by 1st June, 1906, and to be completed by 30th September, 1906. Tenders may be for the whole or for any part of the contract. The only hardwoods that will be accepted are as follows:—

Iron Bark, Grey, Gum, Tallow-wood, White Stringy bark, White or Grey Box, Blackbutt.

Tenders should state the proportion per cent. of each kind of sleeper offered and an average rate for the whole quantity. Also a price for each kind of sleeper in case it is desired to vary the proportions, which should approximately agree with those recommended by Mr. Adam.

The sleepers must all be Government inspected, and marked true to name, with a distinctive colour mark on each sleeper to admit of sorting. Prices to be quoted for delivery at Karachi, Ex. Ships Slings and C. F. I.

Tenders will be opened at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore, at noon on the 9th April 1906.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for New South Wales Sleepers".

For specification and further particulars required apply to—

The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

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OARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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J. SAOOONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mantal and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

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Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thalping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	"	10,330,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attractions. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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Daily 1st thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
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King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE,

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

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Rooms airy and commodious
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Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages dressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	19	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	22	23	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	19	66
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	9	22
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	19
Total	91	88	231
Total plague deaths to date	306,795	23,631	915
Same date last year	110	95	206

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
3	3

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 27th January amounted to Rs. 4,877, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 262. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th January were Rs. 16,098 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 662.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Valetta, 1936 tons, Captain J Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Romford, 1929 tons, Captain M H Scott, will sail to-day for Mormugoa, in ballast.

THE East Africa, Protectorate steamer Juba, 734 tons, Captain Wilson, sailed on Sunday for Mombassa empty.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3550 tons, Captain G Zittlosen, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Porebunder and Cutch with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 2291 tons, Captain R Grosian, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Antwerp 19th February with a general cargo.

THE steamer Euphrates, 1793 tons, Captain Beare, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 18th instant from London via South African ports and Mormugoa, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1173 tons, Captain J Maclean, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr G N Arraton, and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and Major and Mrs Davies, Mr Eddesbrettle, Mr Vishram and 3 friends Mr M Padamsi and 3 friends and deck.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Ceylon, 2637 tons, Captain C F Lockstone, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr L K Imax, Mr and Mrs Loosen, Mrs W J Davies, Mrs H Dalcross, Mr R Cohun, Mr C H Griggs, Mrs D J Carter, and Mr and Mrs Petts. For Melbourne—Miss J M Fowler, Mrs H C Hamilton, and Mr R Deans. For Sydney—Major and Mrs Bernard, Miss Brodribb, and Miss Arrangtage. For Hongkong—Mr Mahomedalli Shirazi Col and Mrs Goldie, and Mr M A Shirazi. For Shanghai—Mr N Sorabjee, Mr K R Ka'lar, Mr R E Reporter and Capt Archdale.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt Comdr Farewell ... R I Marine
H M S Sphinx ...Comdr W S Bowman ...Royal Navy
Three Torpedo Boats ...Royal Nav

In the Stream

H M S Redbreast ...Lt Comdr W Rose ...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr St John ...R I Marine
R I M S Canning Comdr Marsack ...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 17.

Chusan ...1313 Kenrick ...P & O Co
Mojidi ...1957 Coates ...B & P S N Co
Goalpara ...1801 Muir ...M M & Co
Nadori ...1118 Mylorist ...B & P S N Co
Peninsular ...2919 Palmer ...P & O Co
Monsoori ...1726 Hannah ...B & P S N Co
Tonawanda ...2083 Brown ...Standard Oil Co
Homeinee ...993 Pilling ...B & P S N Co
Knight Batchelor ...4141 Finnis K Nixon & Co
Mozaffari ...1187 Moloney ...B & P S N Co
Firozsi ...2405 Hill ...B & P S N Co
Clematis ...2329 Davies ...
Dwarka ...759 Hirst ...M M & Co
Bikhall ...2738 Jones ...The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Dat Agents.
A Clan Leslie ...2524 Gladstone ...Madras ..20-3 F Muir & Co
B City of Bombay ...2991 McNeil ..L'pool ...27-3 K N & Co
C & B Trantenfels ...2991 Gronen ...K'chi ..N F ..G & Co
D&E Dumra ...763 Buddon ...P Gulf ...M M & Co
F Trafalgar ...2?0 Grichton ...A'werp ...22-3 M M & Co
G Nazeri ...1168 Mylehrist ..N B ...B F B & P S N Co
H Kaisor ...1318 Moho ...Zanzibar ...23-3 A S ra de
K Ceylon ...2637 Lockstone ..China-Japan ...20 3 P & O Co
M Peninsular ...5291 Palmer ...Aden ...24 3 P & P Cos
O Mozaffari ...1785 Hannah ..Aden ..20-3 B & P S N & Co
P Marienfels ...3568 Sittlosea ...K'chi ...31-3 Glade & Co
Q Secunder ...1073 Main ...Mauritius ..22-3 H S Sidick

H W P D

Bahaduri ...820 Keera ...K'chi ...22-3 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Colobarja ...3133 Watkoys ...N F ...M M & Co
2 Massilia ...3250 Thompson ...L'pool ...24-3 W & A G & Co
4 Aston Hall ...2263 McFee ...K Nixon & Co
5 Ramford ...1920 Scott ...M'goa ...19 3 W & A G & Co
6 Euphrates ...1793 Beare ...U K ...24-3 C M & Sons
8 Kalebia ...3149 Walker ...Kobe ...31-3 Glade & Co
9 Virawa ...3357 Keddie ...Stream ...20-3 M M & Co
10 & 11 Delhi ...1783 Lewes ...China ...3-4 P & O Co
12 Persia ...4195 Haughton ...London ...31-3 P & O Co
15 Glentyon ...3654 Gibb ...Kobe ...20-3 T Mor & Co

Offside Q

16 Sultan ...3816 Barmuster ..Zanzibar ..30-3 A Strand & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Trantenfels s	Gronan	Antwerp, Feb 19
	Euphrates s	Beare	London, Dec 24
19	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Mar 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Juba s	Wilson	Mombassa
19	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Valetta s	Jones	Calcutta
	Madura s	Maclean	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ceylon, Lockstone, for Shanghai
„ Romford, Scott, for Mormugoa
„ Marienfels, Zittlosen, for Hamburg &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Euphrates, for Port Said
„ Tonawanda, for Karachi

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
16	Baron Dalmeny	A G Parker	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	To
17	Palitana	A S Houstoun	Rangoon
	Florican	A Wock	Bombay
	Bohemia	W Mathews	Dunkirk
	Fathal Rahoman	Salimkin Abdulla	Persian Gulf

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
16	Tannenfels	Antwerp
17	E F Ferdinand	Calcutta
17	Clan Macleod	Glasgow
17	Marq Bacqueham	Trieste

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mar	Vessel	From
18	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
19	Itinda	Bombay
19	Tara	Rangoon
19	Fu well	London
21	Rabenfels	Antwerp
24	Narani	Bombay
25	Marksburg	London
25	Umzinto	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 18th instant and may be expected here about the 23th instant.

The same Co's steamer Austria, from Japan, arrived at Rangoon on the 17th instant.

The same Co's Chartered steamer Recina, arrived at Karachi on the 17th instant.

The same Co's Chartered steamer Franconia, arrived at Karachi on the 19th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday night and she is excepted here on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 17th instant.

THE threatened trouble with the Mahsuds has passed for the moment as the jirgahs have handed over to the Political Officer at Jandola, three out of the five men wanted, and have undertaken to exert themselves in securing the other two. The actual murderers of Captain Bowring, Colonel Harman and Captain Donaldson were seized and executed at the time, but there were others unquestionably concerned in the planning of these crimes, and it will be something gained to secure even three or four of these men. Our own information was that a band of ten had leagued together with the avowed purpose of killing British officers unless certain prisoners were released, and the jirgahs will have to hunt down these would-be murderers, or scare them out of Waziristan if future outrages are to be prevented. The headmen of the sections attending at Jandola seem to have been earnest enough in their protestations to carry out their engagement, but as we said a few days ago, it is no easy matter to control the bad characters of the tribe. It is to be hoped that tribal opinion will be strong enough to make this latest settlement effective, but one can never be sanguine as regards the beaviour of the Mahsuds. They have been given their final chance now, for any recurrence of lawlessness will assuredly bring about punishment that will have a lasting effect.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 90 7-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ... 99 1-4 ex = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... 105 3-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... 66 1-4 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ... 30 1-16 = + 1-4
2 months hence ... 29 5-8 = + 1-4
Spot in New York ... 65 = + 5-8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·13 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin „ ... 20·47 3-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ... =
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 5-8 do = do
6 „ „ ... 3 1-8 do = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ... 3 7-8 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 7-8 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 3 1-2 do = — 1-4
7 day market loans ... 3 5-8 do = — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for South America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 March, sellers steady
WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-4 A-M sellers quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-4 A-M sellers quiet
Brown 39 1-4 A-M done quiet
LINSEED—Steady

SKIN SALES.

Goat skins Madras 2d to 3d higher
Goat skins Bombay 1d to 2d higher

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 5·84 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·65	5·68	5·70
+8	+8	+8
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·72	5·73	5·71
+8	+7	+8
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5 53	5·51	5·50
+5	+5	+5

Receipts at U S Ports ... 17,000
Do last year ... 19,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000
Do. do Continent ... 13,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 11·25 + 10
Futures, month of March ... 10·43 + 8 } a
Do do. July ... 10·71 + 9
a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 5-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of May ... 10·76 + 12
Do. do. July ... 10·92 + 13
Tone at close ... firm

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Weeks sales in Liverpool	57,000
Total stock in Liverpool	1,118,000
Total stock in London	9,000
Total visible supply	3,920,003
Total visible supply East Indian	203,080
Total quantity in sight	9,010,000
Total stock at Interior towns	574,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 17th March 1906 :—

Cotton	7,816	bales.
Wheat	27,401	cwts.
Linseed	9,923	do
Raps, Rai and Mustard	743	do
Gingellyseed	4,231	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnut	297	do
Castorseed	619	do
Rice	63,730	do
Myrabollams	1,257	do
Cottonseed	9,581	do
Mowraseed	30	do
Gram	520	do
Jowwar	1,079	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion, Rs. 75,707
Ex s s Persia from London

BOMBAY, MARCH 19.

EXCHANGE.—Tone easy.
Bank T. T. ... 1s 4d
Bank Demand ... 1s 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 1-4d
Do. 6 do. do. ... 11-32
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 149
Shanghai 30 do ... 208
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 94·4
1st Settlement, 30th March 94·4

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th March 8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th „ 8 do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan. 8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	13	6
Forward	8	4	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	12	0
Yellow Cawpore do	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat do	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	7	14	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	24	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 do. do	45	0	0
50 do. do	44	0	0
Black Kutnee	42	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi April-May	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... firm
Estimated sales ... 10,000 Bales
Imports ... 13,000 „

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·71	5·73	5·75
+5	+5	+5
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5 77	5·78	5·76
+5	+5	+5
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·60	5·55	5·51
+4	+4	+4

COTTON.—The market is steady and quotations are Rs 1 to 2 higher in some descriptions. But there is little actual business passing, and the trade is chiefly occupied with the Broach settlement.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	189	181		Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	194	184		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193	183		do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	212	203		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	207	200		do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	209	202		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		206		do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	212	203		do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	219	213		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	225	219		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	237	232	230	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	221	215		do.
Muttle (M.-G.)	204	197		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)			254	25 May
Westerns			233	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th March as compared with the statement of the 17th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 10. Rs.	Mar. 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,27,830	44,09,176
Public Deposits at Branches	87,57,370	90,46,836
Other Deposits	7,33,19,577	7,32,82,214
Post Bills	9,153	7,819
Sundries	17 83,292	18 50,136
Rs.	10,78,30,252	10,75,02,293
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,29,492	1,09,33,529
Other authorised Securities	35,24,600	35,65,733
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,41,69,652	1,26,67,367
Loans do. do.	1,78,44,637	1,73,75,411
Bills discounted and purchased	3,25,00,138	3,18,29,220
Dead Stock	2,71,204	2,71,208
Stamps and Stationery	4,619	4,563
Balances with other Banks	15,61,793	16,60,66
Sundries	1,37,971	1,44,53
Cash	2,63,86,092	2,91,10,13
	10,78,30,251	10,75,02,292

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 19.

1 It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Santa Cruz on Wednesday morning the 21st instant.

All Members must attend or obtain leave of absence.

Dress—March order.

2 The Scout Contest will take place at Santa Cruz on Wednesday afternoon the 21st instant.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Commanding B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEADOWS—March 12, at Mian Mir, the wife of Manvers Meadows, R A M C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STENNING—WARBURTON—March 11, at the Church, Patiala, by the Rev C P C Nugent, Kenelm Hill Stenning, R F A, to Muriel, youngest daughter of J P Warburton, Inspector-General of Police, Patiala State (late Punjab Police).

DEATH.

DURAND—March 11, at Bareilly, of meningitis, Hannah, widow of the late James Henry Durand, aged 75 years and 11 days. (Deeply regretted).

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S
MEDICINES

		Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...		0	6	each
Do.	Large „ ...	0	10	„
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.		0	4	„
Do.	Medium „	0	6	„
Do.	Large „	0	10	„
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle ...		0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot ...		0	8	
"LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...		0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...		0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle		0	10	

SOLE AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS., BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 7-43m., 9-10a. Low water, 2-24m., 2-0a.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p. m.
Back Bay Bath Company, Kennedy Seaface, 6 p. m.
Mr. B. S. Banaji's lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 30 p. m., S. T.
Half yearly Boxing Tournament of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, Colaba Gymnasium, 9 p. m.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—A about 3 30 p.m. on Friday last, a Hindu boy, named Babaji, aged about 13 years was knocked down by a passing motor-car on the Parel Road. It appeared that the lad was alighting from a tram-car into the centre of the road when the motor-car No. 313 driven by Dr. Rowlands knocked him down. The car contained three other persons. The injured lad was taken by them to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his right leg, below the knee, was broken. Babaji is detained into the Hospital for treatment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing on March 13, says :—The sports which were to be held on Sunday and yesterday, on the Parade Ground of the Imperial Lancers, in honour of the birthday of the Maharaja, were postponed, the Maharaja being indisposed. However sweets were distributed to the children and school boys. His Excellency Lord Lamington the Governor of Bombay, will be arriving by a special train to Jamnager on the 28th. whence he and his staff will go to Verawal Elaborate preparations are going on for his reception at Jamnager.

MR. B. S. BANAJI'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p. m. Indian Standard Time, to-day by Mr. Bahman Sorabji Jehangir Banaji. The topic selected for the evening is "The greatest discovery of Mental Science enabling man to control Death, Disease and Destiny." This lecture will be the second of his series on the subject and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S J. Sarjant V.D. and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	Silver Myrtles	Carl Ball
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Pendant	La Cucilletta	Paul Wachs
Selection	Veronique	Messagr
Valse	Unsere Edelknaben	Ziehrer
Selection	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Cake Walk	Bean Brummel Rastus Brown	Thurban

THEFT OF GOLD BARS.—Chaturbhuj Wallabhdas, a "munim" to Kusturchund Abirchund, a general merchant of Sheik Memon Street, reported to the police that at about 8 p. m. on the 16th instant he placed a number of packages, containing gold and silver bars, in four recklas at his firm to be taken to the Marine Lines Station for dispatch up-country. He sat in one of the recklas while the remaining three were left in charge of his servants. Arriving at the Station the packages were removed with the assistance of the railway coolies to the Parcel Office. On being weighed it was found that one of the packages containing six bars of gold, valued at about Rs. 5,000 was missing. The recklas were then searched but until now no trace of the missing package has been found.

IMPORTING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—On information given to the G. I. P. Railway Police, by Abkari Inspector Gulam Nabi, a box containing about 1,520 bottles of cocaine of the value of Rs. 15,425 has been captured. It appears that Inspector Minehan of the Railway Police arrested one Tyebali Karimbhoy, a Borah, on the Victoria Terminus Station, on Saturday last, and recovered from him two railway receipts for four boxes, forwarded from Lucknow by goods-train to Wari Bunder. Enquiries showed that one of these boxes had already arrived there. The box was found to contain cocaine bottles. Tyebali was charged yesterday morning, before Mr. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, with importing cocaine without a license. Mr. Velinker, Pleader, defended. The case was remanded for further investigation in the matter

THEFTS OF BICYCLES.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Power charged Ibrahim Dada, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Mr. G. L. Nursingham, an architect. On the 29th January last complainant left the bicycle in the passage of his office in the Fort, and after an hour missed it. While going along the Vellard Road on Saturday, he saw the accused with the machine in his possession and handed him over to the police. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 125, or in default of payment to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Keshrinath Ramchander, a student, was also charged before the same Magistrate with stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 175 belonging to Mr. E. D. Mendonca, a teacher in St. Xavier's College, the evidence showed that on the 22nd January, the bicycle was missed from the compound of the school and was only on Sunday traced to the quarters of the accused. The lad pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH CLUB SPORTS.

THE 2nd Annual Athletic Sports of the above Club took place yesterday at the Oval under the aegis of the officers of the Telegraph Department. The grounds were prettily decorated with flags and several of the items were keenly contested. The Band of the 115th Bombay Native Infantry was in attendance, and added much to enliven the sports. The Officers of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club are to be congratulated on the success of the sports. The following are the results :—

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1 Edie, 2 Speechly, 3 Holman.

100 yards Flat Race.—(10 1-5 secs.) 1 Speechly, 2 Holman, 3 Nicholas.

High Jump.—(5 feet 4inch). 1 Holman, 2 Edie, 3 Nicholas.

120 yards Hurdles.—1 Holman, 2 Nicholas, 3 Speechly.

100 yards (open to Military Signallers only).—Holmes.

Putting the shot.—1 Speechly, 2 Netscher, 3 Edie.

Cricketer's Race.—1 Speechly.

Sack Race.—1 Nicholas, 2 White, 3 D'Lima.

Wide Jump.—(19 feet 1 inch) 1 Edie, 2 Speechly, 3 Holman.

220 yards Handicap.—1 Green, 2 Nicholas, 3 Rozario.

Boys' Race—100 yards Handicap (under 15 years of age.—1 Samson, 2 Netscher, 3 Moore.

Girls Race—75 yards Handicap (under 15 years of age) —1 Miss Gernon, 2 Miss Smith, 3 Miss Ralston.

Quarter mile.—1 Holman, 2 Speechly, 3 Nicholas.

Veterans' Race (100 yards).—1 Lobes, 2 Cowper, 3 McKinnon.

Three-legged Race (100 yards).—1 Orr and Nicholas, 2 Cross and D'Silva.

Quarter mile, all comers.—Charlesworth.

Half-mile Handicap.—1 Holman, 2 Hilton, 3 Green.

Footballers' Race 100 yards dribbling the football.—Edie.

Ladies' Nomination Race.—Edie.

Volunteer Race, Teams of 5 men, 120 yards.—Mr. Moore's Team.

Consolation Race (100 yards).—1 Bartley, 2 Smith, 3 Taylor.

Tug-of-War.—(a) Natives, won by the Line Staff. (b) Batches and Staff won by the Military Telegraphists.

The prizes were subsequently distributed by Mrs. Sutherland at the Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road. The first prize (a large Silver Cup) presented by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie for championship was won by Holman, the second (a smaller Silver Cup) presented by Mr. Sutherland, by Speechly and Mr. Nigel-Jones' prize by Edie. The hall was prettily and effectively decorated, and a dance followed when a large and merry company kept up the revelry till the "early hours."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd March 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£17,833,333
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd March 1906 by Council Bills	£28,903,959
	By Gold	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£11,070,626

A VICAR RECOMMENDS BILE BEANS.

SICK HEADACHE AND BILIOUSNESS CURED.

STRIKING CASES IN HIS OWN PARISH.

Writing from St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, 155, City Road, Birmingham, a few days ago, the Rev. H. Minton-Senhouse says :—

I am constantly seeing so much evidence of the superior merits of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans as a family medicine, that I am glad to let you know of the fact. Two sick cases in my parish to which I gave Bile Beans were soon cured in this way of severe headaches. I have found Bile Beans invaluable for biliousness, and I am never without a bottle, which I keep for myself and others.

"I was myself for several years a great sufferer from sick headaches and biliousness. I remember once being so ill that several people whom I was visiting commented upon my poor looks. It so happened that at two houses where I was calling, I was told of what good Bile Beans had done, and the cases were very similar to my own. In one case the man had been unable to work for some time owing to this distressing sickness, and although he had tried many ordinary medicines without success, he was ultimately cured by a course of Bile Beans. I began to try a course for myself, and was feeling distinctly better in a short time. After a course of Bile Beans I found myself quite cured.

"I think it should be widely known what a superior medicine Bile Beane are. For the many distressing ills common to people in industrial parishes, Bile Beans can scarcely to equalled."

This is only one acknowledgment out of many which are reaching us daily of the distinguishing merit of Bile Beans for Biliousness. The Vicar of St. Cuthbert's is induced to send this account of Bile Beans' success simply in the hope that the unique merit possessed by Bile Beans may be recognised, not only in his own parish, but universally. Could you ask for evidence from a more reliable quarter ? Can you do better than accept the good Vicar's advice and keep this superior medicine always at hand ? But be careful to note that it was the genuine Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, which alone cured the reverend gentleman and his parishioners. It was not a feeble imitation or cheap substitute. Imitations more often do harm than good. With your own money you are surely entitled to the genuine article.

Prices : Re 1 per bottle, or Rs 2-4 for large family size (containing three times the Re. 1 size) of all chemists and medicine vendors or for Re. 1-2 or Rs 2-8, post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE SAMPLE—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it, together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 20th March, 1906.

MORAL TURPITUDE IN THE EAST.

BRIBE OFFERED TO A EUROPEAN OFFICIAL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Justice Batty, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal by Moreshwar Keshaw Kanekar, who was convicted by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of offering a bribe to a public servant to induce him to report or speak favourably on accused's behalf, the bribe not having been accepted, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default imprisonment for two months. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. V. G. Deshpande appeared for the accused.

The accused, late probationary Mamlatdar, was charged with offering a bribe of Rs.100 to Mr. Cross, Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, to induce him to report or speak favourably of him to the Commissioner in connection with his confirmation in his appointment. Mr. Cross said that the accused came to call upon him, and referred in the course of conversation to the report regarding his confirmation which, he believed, was about to be forwarded by his Collector. He had been on probation for nearly three years instead of the customary year or eighteen months. During that period he had been the subject of an unfavourable report from the Collector, under whom he was first placed and had been transferred, and as he had previously served a similar period of probation at the close of which he had failed to obtain confirmation, he might naturally have felt some anxiety about his prospects. The Collector's report, when it arrived, would come into the hands of Mr. Cross, whose duty it would be to prepare a note upon his record and submit it with the reports for the orders of the Commissioner, with whom it rested to confirm him or to send him back to his previous post. It needs, Mr. Knight said, no familiarity with the details of administration to understand that this procedure would vest a considerable power in the hands of the Assistants on the contents and manner of whose note the confirmation of the probationer might often depend. After sitting for some time in Mr. Cross's verandah, the accused rose, and pushing a hundred rupee note under the writing pad of the table, where Mr. Cross was sitting, turned and walked away. Mr. Cross got up and called to him to return, but he still walked away, saying "No Sir, no Sir" as he went. Mr. Cross insisted on his coming back, and angrily told him that he would report him to the Commissioner. Just then a clerk, Framjee, appeared, and Mr. Cross handed him the note, saying "See what he has put upon my table." Meanwhile he sent to the neighbouring office for the head clerk, Goolabrai, who came almost immediately, and the three of them proceeded to question the accused, asking him whether he did not put the note on the table, and what he meant by it. The man was in a state of pitiable agitation, and denied at first that he had not put it there, but soon broke down and pleaded for forgiveness, muttering something about confirmation in reply to the questions pressed upon him. Mr. Cross was moved by his pleading, and making Goolabrai restore the note to him, allowed him to go. That afternoon he thought it his duty to mention the matter to the Commissioner, under whose orders he and the two clerks committed to writing their recollections of the incident in the form of reports. The Commissioner caused notice to be sent to the accused to appear and answer the charge next day. He came; the reports were read to him, and his reply was recorded. He said that family anxiety had deranged his mind, and that he did not put the note upon the table as a bribe, but as a present for the puttawalla. He was thereon suspended, and the present prosecution was the result. In passing sentence upon the accused, Mr. Knight said, he took into consideration the severity of the punishment that he had already brought upon himself in the anxiety which he had evidently suffered since the occurrence, and the further penalty that the fact of his conviction would entail the ruin of his career. Mr. Knight was also mindful of the venial character of the offence, itself, ore which, however serious from the departmental stand-point, carries with it, but little implication of moral turpitude, especially in the East. Accused was fined Rs. 200, or in default be imprisoned for two months.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL CO., LIMITED.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, Marine Street No. 7. Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding. The directors' report showed :—The Directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December 1905. The actual working profit for the year comes to Rs. 21,239-1-5, which after deducting the loss of Rs. 10,434 15-11, carried over from 1904, leaves a sum of Rs. 10,804-1-6, to be disposed of. As said in last years' report the conditions of the wheatcrop were very unfavourable from the beginning and between January and December 1905 prices have risen fully one Rupee per cwt. On the other hand it was only towards the end of the year that flour prices could be brought up to an adequate level which helped us to realize the above profit. The prospects for the current year are satisfactory and we have business on our books for the greater part of the first half of 1906. Under the circumstances the Directors feel justified in writing off the above profit of Rs. 10,804-1 6, to depreciation account (as nothing could be written off last year) and to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. Rs. 25 per share free of Income Tax to be paid out of the reserve fund.

The deepening by 10 feet of the Company's Mill tank at Mazagon and erection of pakka retaining walls has been successfully completed at a total cost of Rs. 48,384-5-0. Two large wheat sheds have been erected, one at A. B. Mills and one at C. Mill at a total cost of Rs. 29,121 12-8 and give storing accommodation for an additional 24,000 bags. It is contemplated to gradually improve the plant of A. and C. Mills starting with the A. Mill Wheat Cleaning Department, for which machinery at an approximate cost of £500 is being ordered out from England. The Company's Property above plinth, machinery and stocks is insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 13,49,000 for A. B. Mills and Rs. 6,86,900 for C. Mill and Rs. 50,000 at Railway Termini.

The Balance sheet and the directors' report was adopted. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. The appointment of Mr. R. Gilbert as a director was confirmed. Messrs. W. Lang, and F. W. Bickal were re-elected directors. Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. were appointed auditors for the issuing year.

A CLAIM AGAINST JUNAGHAD.

IN the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and the Hon Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of an application for revision made by a petitioner named Prachin Mahant Shripat Gossain Govindgirji, praying that a document signed by him on 19th December last, in the office in Fort of Mr. Karsandas Dharamsi, in connection with a dispute between him and His Highness the Nawab of Junaghad, about certain jaghirs in Kathiawar, might be declared null and void; and the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, having refused on 8th January last, an application made by the petitioner in his behalf, such orders might be passed in respect of it as their Lordships might deem fit. The petitioner set forth in his document that he was the holder of certain jaghirs in Junaghad; a case was going on in respect of them between the Nawab of that place and himself. Sometime ago, when the Nawab was in Bombay, his Dewan asked the petitioner to see him in Junaghad. He refused stating that he would get justice at the hands of the Political Agent of Kathiawar. After a month, he went to Mr. Karsandas Dharamsi for legal advice and monetary assistance. On 19th December last, he went to the office of Mr. Karsandas in Fort, where he saw him, and Lalji Naranji, Jamnadas and Maneklal. They prepared some writing, and without interpreting its contents to him Maneklal asked him to sign it, saying, it was for his own benefit. On the third day he asked Jamnadas for a copy ; he was called the following day. When he went there again, he was informed that the office was closed on account of the Christmas holidays. When he called for the third time, he was told by Jamnadas that the writing was not with him ; and he could not, therefore, give him a copy of it. Petitioner asked him to let him know the contents; this also was refused. Petitioner threatened him with a Police prosecution ; he was told, in reply, to do what he liked. He then complained to Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, on 8th January, who remarked on the application, "No offence disclosed; refused." Petitioner had written a notice in the matter on 21st February last, to Messrs. Karsondas Dharamsi and Lalji Naranji, receivers for Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company.

Their Lordships passed the following order:—From the statement of the complainant before the Court, it appears that he sought to lay a complaint of forgery (Sections 463 and 464, of the Indian Penal Code) against the persons he charged. This being so, the Magistrate should have examined the complainant. The Court, therefore, directs him to do so.

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HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FAITY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 5-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, blotches are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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The depot is entirely under the Superintendence of Mr. RACHO CARLSBAD, the Engineer, specially engaged and brought out from Paris.

Cars can now be had on hire to any place, also for use for picnics and other excursions.

Please apply to THE SUPDT. AT THE DEPOT, No. 538, Bhowani Peth, POONA.

F. & C. OSLER.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1906.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales is now at an end and the battleship Renown, which brought them, is already ploughing the waves on the homeward voyage. In bidding India farewell the Prince at Karachi remarked that he could truly say that the visit had been an unending and unbroken series of happy and instructive experiences. His Royal Highness owned that he had learned much by his tour—"enough to make India a living reality to us, enough to make us wish that we could see more and to implant for ever in our hearts a sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow subjects in India, of whatever creed or race." It is satisfactory to learn that although his Royal Highness was struck with the scenes of brightness and splendour on all sides, he fully appreciated the fact that thousands of the cheerful and apparently happy people who greeted him live hard lives in the trying climate of the plains and that miseries beset the patient hardworking peasant when the rains do not come in due season. It is unquestionable that the Prince has gained impressions which, with future study and observation, will enable him to try and understand some of the problems of British administration. And it is equally true that the people of this country have appreciated the visit, that it has impressed upon them the idea of a personal ruler and not an impersonal Sirkar and revealed to them the direct interest taken in them by the King, and the Prince, who in all probability will one day succeed him. No royal personage has come more in personal contact with his future subjects than the Prince, for there is now no part of the Empire that has not, at one time or other, been visited; and no royal prince ever made two such great tours as those which the Prince and Princess have accomplished in the last five years. It was in 1901 that they were despatched by the King to visit the great colonies—Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zeland, and now that India has been visited and traversed from end to end, there remain only small and comparatively unimportant settlements of which the Prince has not actual personal experience.

The Indian tour of the Prince of Wales has been of a much more exhaustive character than that of the King in 1875-76, mainly because of improved communications and partly because the Empire is more extensive than it was thirty years ago. The most northerly point the King reached was Jammu; the most westerly Bombay. Calcutta was the furthest east he travelled and Tuticorin the most southerly. The King included Ceylon in his itinerary, but the Prince visited the Crown Colony during his tour of 1901. The Prince's most northerly points were Peshawar and the Khyber Pass, the most easterly Rangoon and Mandalay, Madras the most southerly, and Quetta and Karachi the most westerly. Of the interior of India the King saw but little, except in the northern half; the Prince has visited Mysore, Hyderabad and travelled through more Native States than was practicable thirty years ago; and the whole tour, though perhaps badly planned, has been so admirably carried out that not a single hitch was reported from first to last. In one or two minor instances their Royal Highnesses were unable to fulfil engagements, but that was due to the fact that too little consideration was given by those who drew up the programme to human endurance, for the tour besides being exhaustive was also exhausting. Too little regard was paid to the necessity for rest and recuperation, too little account taken of the possibility of physical fatigue. But taken as a whole the programme was faithfully followed and few people who could reasonably hope for a glimpse of the son and daughter-in-law of the King-Emperor were disappointed. Those who came in contact with their Royal Highnesses were impressed by their unassuming bearing and unfailing courtesy and the Native Princes in particular were gratified ing by the cordial manner in which they were greeted by the Prince and Princess, who did much to foster the friendly feelings between our vassals and allies and the paramount power—an achievement which was as important as any other that can be recorded as the result of the Royal visit.

And if the future Emperor of India has learnt much of the people and the problems of their government, they have learnt much of him and of the great country to which he has returned. At the same time the people at Home have improved their acquaintance with this country. Some of the despatches and sketches made by special correspondents and artists have done us, and them, little credit, but, on the other hand, most of them have been admirable as well as faithful description of the country and the people. Perhaps most instructive of these have been the letters to the "Standard" and the workmanlike records of Reuter's correspondent. Whilst the latter gave a life-like reproduction of the functions embraced by the daily round of duty, the former went out of the beaten track and sent Home picturesque studies of Indian life and character—absolutely accurate in outline and but trivially incorrect in detail and those defects most remarkably few. So far as our own correspondents are concerned, it must be claimed that they have given us the local colouring of places far away, which previously were to the majority of readers little more than geographical expressions. And so the tour has been productive of good all round. The only sufferers, if any, have been the Chiefs of minor Native States whose loyalty, or perhaps in some cases self interest, led them to incur expenditure they could ill afford, in travelling long distances to be present at various functions which it was not absolutely necessary that they should attend, but the majority of them preferred the inconvenience of a year's restricted income to the humiliation of being out of the ceremonies, and it may be they would have lost in prestige among their people had they allowed considerations of economy to influence them any more than they did. Anyhow the visit has terminated and India again settles down to normal conditions which unfortunately the probable spread of famine and a possible transfrontier expedition may soon again disturb.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION. THERE are many pleasing features in the returns and reports on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1904-05. The gross aggregate income of the Municipalities during the year showed a large increase having risen to Rs. 84,47,547. The main sources of revenue continue to be octroi and direct taxes on property. Various changes were made in the octroi rates in different Municipalities and in several cases animal and vehicle taxes were imposed, whilst in others certain taxes were relaxed. The net increase was Rs. 7,40,047, and of this Sind alone accounts for Rs. 6,36,876, but deducting, very large amounts on account of refunds which are included in the figures for that Province, the net increase in Sind amounted to Rs. 2,21,213 only. The chief increase in the total was under "Extraordinary and Debt" which mounted up by Rs. 6,03,387, whilst octroi increased by Rs. 5,93,873. Of the latter the greatest increase was in Sind and the Central Division of the Presidency, the least change being in the Northern Division. Recovery of arrears caused increases in the receipts from taxes on houses and lands in the Southern Division and Sind. The aggregate gross receipts from octroi amounted to Rs. 32,89,922 and the net receipts to Rs. 20,05,239. The number of defaulting Boards in the Northern Division was very small. Difficulties still occur in the granting of refunds, but on the whole it seems from the accounts that there is a slight improvement in the working of the system which will be still further increased when the new rules are introduced. The total expenditure of the Municipalities in the Presidency was Rs. 77,78,576. Excluding "Extraordinary and Debt" the amount was Rs. 67,91,085, showing an increase of Rs. 9,86,378, the greatest increase being in administration and collection charges and the Public Health Department. The expenditure on roads increased by nearly a lakh. During the year no new taxation of any great importance was imposed. The report states: "The Governor-in-Council is gratified to note that the revenue from water rates has increased appreciably." This together with the enhanced expenditure on water works and kindred schemes is evidence of considerable extension of facilities for the supply of water in towns. Educational receipts were increased by grants from Provincial revenues made out of special assignments provided by the Government of India, and the funds have been so expended as to bring about improvements in many of the schools under Municipal control. The expenditure on roads was considerably in excess of that incurred during the previous year and exceeds the amount levied in tolls, but there still remain very much to be done in the shape of road improvement, and it is towards this that Government presses most in its comments on the work of the year.

MEXICAN WHEAT. ACCORDING to the American Consul at Durango, there are prospects of the Mexican wheat crop increasing more rapidly, in the next few years, than any other produce of the country. The increase in the acreage planted, and in the quality and quantity of wheat grown, during the past few years, has been a very marked feature of the agriculture of the country. American milling machinery is being introduced and with an improvement in the quality of wheat sown has come a much needed bettering of the flour and bread of the country. Formerly white bread was the luxury of the well-to-do, even now it is no less than a luxury for the middle classes, but it is steadily growing more popular with the artisan class despite its badness and the unreasonably high prices demanded. At present the demand exceeds the supply and the high prices obtainable are driving ranch owners to put more and more land under wheat cultivation. At present all the wheat is grown under artificial irrigation. It has been suggested in various circles recently that by deep ploughing before the racing season the land of the wheat plateau would retain more moisture and give a crop in ninety days, if planted at the proper time. The chief need at present is an improvement in irrigation methods and the authorities are carefully comparing conditions in other countries in order to start with the best system. The success which has attended the irrigation of California, and certain parts of Northern India has led them to the belief that it is possible to transform the Mexican Plateau into an enormous and prolific wheat area which shall by its size command an immediate position in the markets of the world, and act as a rival to many of the existing producing areas. A German agricultural expert, who has been recently engaged by the Mexican Government for the purpose of improving the agricultural products of the country, has done much to forward the plateau scheme. The average rainfall is 13·8 per year, and this, he holds, is more than sufficient if modern methods of cultivation and irrigation are employed. It remains to be seen, however, whether the scheme at present proposed is carried out on a sufficient scale to justify the expectations of those who are so enthusiastic as to the country's immediate prospects.

THE GERMAN CENSUS. THE German Census, which as our telegrams to-day tell us, shows a total population of 60,605,183, was taken on December 1st of last year. In 1900 the population was 56,367,178, and according to the average rate of increase it was estimated that the total would approximate sixty million, over half a million less than the actuals. Of this number some five millions speak a non-German language, some twenty thousand being English and 212 thousand French. The population of the German Colonies is put down at thirteen millions, so the total number of German subjects is in the neighbourhood of seventy-four millions. France's population was 38,961,945, and to-day is perhaps 41 millions, including ninety thousand Germans, and the thirty-six thousand English in about one million foreigners. Her colonies have a population of thirty-five millions, the total being seventy-six millions. Russia's gross population is about 129 millions. The population of Little Britain, that is the United Kingdom, is close on forty-three millions, of which England and Wales claim 33 millions, Scotland, four and a half, Ireland four and a half and the islands in the British seas the balance. Greater Britain has over 410 millions. Germany's 74 millions is still a long way behind.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m., on March 19th and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Friday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will hold a meeting of the trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Government House at 5-30 to-day (20th).

H. E. THE Viceroy received a formal visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Benares at 1-30 p.m., yesterday 19th and returned his Highness's visit at his residence No. 1 Middleton street at 5-30 p.m.

THE death occurred at Wellington on Sunday from enteric of Lieutenant G. F. Sanders, lately attached to the Cheshire Regiment. The deceased officer belonged to a Goorkha Regiment.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th February, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 121,535 maunds and Rs. 5,581 in the earnings.

BY the death of Mrs. Leader, Lord Westbury has inherited the remainder of the Leader possessions in Florence. Many will remember that Mr. Leader, died two or three years ago, leaving all his property in Tuscany to Lord Westbury, with the exception of certain houses and palaces, which were left to his widow for her life-time. Mrs. Leader, who was a very old lady, has died in Florence, and Lord Westbury has now inherited the remainder of his vast property. He is, at present, in the East, and heard the news in Ceylon.

A REPORT has just been issued by the Committee of the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund. It shows the extent and value of the work that has been done, although there is extreme modesty in the statement showing the various efforts that were made to raise the necessary funds and to ensure that they should be distributed in the proportions and within the time necessary to help sufferers from the earthquake through their troubles. Donations to the fund amounted to Rs. 13,51,748, and the whole amount has been expended. The accounts show that the strictly administrative charges came to only Rs. 3,409, a result which of course, would have been quite impossible if the Punjab Government had not so readily placed at the disposal of the Committee, the services of Mr. Fagan, and later of Mr. Boyd, under whose directions the staff, also supported by the Government, carried on its work. Mr. Fagan spent Rs. 1,93,205 in relief in the larger towns of the Kangra Valley, and Mr. Boyd and his assistants distributed Rs. 6,79,976 chiefly in the villages within the same area. Rs. 93,190 was assigned to Kulu, and Rs. 9,315 to the Bashahr State. Rs. 1,64,000 went to house-owners in Dharmsala, and about Rs. 1,25,000 to individuals, both Europeans and Indians, connected with the tea industry. The Committee say that in the performance of their duties many questions of an extremely difficult and often of a delicate nature had to be faced, and they admit that mistakes have possibly been made, but add "We have tried to do our duty faithfully and impartially, and to observe loyally the principles laid down for our guidance." Full credit will be given to the earnest voluntary workers for their self-sacrificing labours, and no less readily will it be acknowledged that Mr. Fagan, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Calvert and others who were responsible for the actual distribution displayed great kindliness and tact in the performance of their duties. The operations of the fund brought new hope to many who had been plunged into the depths of despair by the awful calamity of which they were the victims.

A CURIOUS side-feature of the Military Administration controversy has been the part played in the business by the Military Correspondent of the "Times," who says the "Pioneer" has obviously been briefed by somebody throughout in the interests of the case for Army Headquarters. It is presumably not a little due to his influence and special information that the "Times," faithful to Lord Curzon in every other instance through his whole Viceroyalty, has deserted him in this. As soon as Lord Curzon's letter on Mr. Morley's dispatch appeared, this oracular and acrimonious gentleman was up again to charge His Lordship with having said in his Byculla speech that he had behind him the support of the Indian Army, when he must have known that the Indian Generals consulted by Lord Kitchener, were, with one exception, wholly favourables to the Commander-in-Chief's scheme. What the Byculla speech has got to do with Mr. Morley recent decision is not very apparent, but it would seem that the imputation thus made has been the subject of further exchanges, public or private, for we have heard by cable within the last day or two that the Military Correspondent has withdrawn his charge, with the admission that Lord Curzon may not have known of the opinion recorded by the Generals. A singular state of things is here revealed in which a writer in London is furnished with information unknown to the Viceroy in India, and it supplies the best possible justification for the apprehentions of those who have regarded the spirit in which the whole question has been approached as unwholesome, and a sinister sign of things to come. The way in which this Correspondent was supplied in advance with the details of the Army Headquarters schemes, obviously in order that he might predispose the world in its favour before the other side had been heard, opened the eyes of the public in this country to manœuvres that were totally new to the character of the Government of India.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

IN October, 1904, visitors to the Cavendish and Pathological laboratories at Cambridge were shown minute specks of matter, which seemed to be living, and yet had been produced solely by the action of radium salts on sterilised bouillon, or beef-jelly. Last year some announcements were made which seemed to take the form that life had been generated from the non-living, and the mystery of the ages solved. The author of the research that led to the results in question was Mr. John Butler Burke, and he now publishes the story of his experiments and the conclusions to which they lead him. We have thus in this volume an accurate statement of the process and of its philosophy as the matter presents itself to the inquirer's mind. Both are sufficiently striking. Let it, however, be stated at the very outset that Mr. Burke nowhere asserts, on the contrary he emphatically disavows the idea, that he has by laboratory apparatus brought into existence forms of natural life. He writes: "We cannot claim that in all our observations there is the slightest evidence of anything which is the same as natural life. What is produced artificially is essentially artificial life, no more to be identified with the natural survivals, which have been handed down to us, than the new-born babe is like the veteran of three-score and ten." "We do not claim to have produced spontaneous generation for by this is meant the development of what is living from that which was supposed not to be living." "To expect to make a full-blown bacillus at the present day would not be less absurd than to try to manufacture a man." How, then, do these specimens of artificial life seen in the wonder working Cavendish Laboratory affect the question of the beginnings of natural life?

Mr. Burke's answer is "that there is no such thing as really dead matter, and there may be in all matter a certain amount of energy stored up, which would entitle it to be regarded as possessing a certain amount of potential life." These radio-organisms, or radiobes, as the author calls them, may be 'missing links between the animate and inanimate.' To him the gap apparently insuperable, between the organic and inorganic world seems, however roughly, to be bridged over by the presence of these organisms, which at least may give a clue as to the beginning and the end of life. This sounds materialistic, but upon it, as we shall see, Mr. Burke bases a sweeping idealistic conception of the universe.

First then comes the question. How were these artificial life-forms produced? Mr. Burke explains that he took test tubes containing bouillon that had been sterilised by exposure to temperatures for above the boiling point; radium chloride and bromide were mixed with the gelatin medium, and cultures grew on the surface of the gelatin. When bromide was used the cultures resembled those of tuberculosis. They seemed to be germs, and they simulated the life stages through which bacteria pass. Says Mr. Burke.

The growth is from the minutest visible specks, which develop into two dots, then into dumb-bell-shaped appearance, later a biscuit shape, and later still more like frog's spawn, through various stages, until a shape is reached different from its previous forms, when it divides and loses its individuality and ultimately becomes resolved into minute crystals. This is a development which forces on the mind the idea that these must be organisms; the fact however, that they are soluble in water seems, on the other hand, to disprove the suggestion that they can be bacteria.

Continuity of structure, assimilation, growth, sub-division, and nucleus—seen in the best specimens—are forms of vitality: and yet it is confessed that they are not bacteria, and obviously lie outside the track of living things. May they not, asks the author, be something like the germs, which, after countless generations, under changing forms, and in suitable environments, had at length evolved into a bacillus? Huxley once said that, if it were given him to look beyond the abyss of geologically recorded time to the still more remote period when the earth was passing through physical and chemical conditions, which it can no more see again than a man can recall his infancy, he would expect to be a witness of the evolution of living protoplasm from non-living matter. This dream, Mr. Burke suggests, we may have reached, through the possession in radio-active bodies of the source of energy we were in need of. In order to test this idea, he remarks, the problem is to synthesise, or put together, artificial bodies having some at least of the qualities of living things. These radiobes appear to fulfil that condition and to go through certain processes which are those of vitality. "It is by this means that we may hope to mount the scale and approximate, though we should never hope to reach, that structure which we call living matter."

So far, Mr. Burke's account is not so much an argument as a demonstration. No question is possible as to the artificial life-forms having been produced; they are figured in his pages. If outside the track of existing living things in what sense were they alive? The answer is they fulfilled Herbert Spencer's definition of life, "continuous adjustment of the internal and external relations of the individual to its environment." The problem submitted is not one for the man in the street, but for the man in the laboratory, who can repeat with sufficient knowledge and impartiality Mr. Butler Burke's experiments. The author states his case fairly. In the case of the bacillus life is accompanied by reproduction. In the radiobe it is confined to growth sub-division, and decay, and reproduction which is only degenerative. Here is a type of vitality; is it really life?

Mr. Burke admits the soundness of the argument—one which we used when his original article appeared in the "Fortnightly Review"—that his experiments themselves were only rendered possible by the presence of organic matter. His beef-jelly was an animal substance, the product of antecedent life. But, if we are to talk of the origin of life, there must be no life going before. Nature had no beef-jelly at hand when life first started on this globe. The living things we know at the very bottom of life's ladder contain protoplasm, and are highly complex compounds of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, water, and other elements. These were all present in the bouillon; but by what fortuitous concourse of atoms and electrons did they come together to make the first germ of living matter? It is not the case of a single carbon atom accidentally encountering a radio active corpuscle, and so starting the life cycle; it is a complex aggregate, such as life alone brings about, and no length of time will suffice for it to happen accidentally. Mr. Burke suggests that in the chain of life, which he has in view, protoplasm might not be essential to the simplest form, say the first link. He gives the answer himself: "No form of life has ever not been found that does not contain carbon, oxygen hydrogen, and nitrogen, and we fear it must be taken as an unwarranted postulate that any form of life ever did dispense with one of these elements. To talk even of the dawn of life we must begin with these elements in their inorganic, uncompounded state. Put them into a test tube with radium, and see how long it will be before any type of life is formed. The Christian worshipper may still say. Thou of life the fountain art, without fear that anything in science will contradict him.

Some persons are apprehensive that if a natural explanation should be given of life's beginnings it would sap Theistic belief. Mr. Burke treats this objection with his usual candour, dealing at some length with the electrical theory of matter, and proceeding thence to the necessity of mind. From this point of view his closing chapter is a striking one. A brief passage or two must suffice to indicate its quality:

The evolution of biogen or life-stuff from the primordial substance we call electricity, whatever that may be, is but a part of the process of evolution.

We know that by complex, extremely complex, aggregations of those perceptions or ideas we call atoms of matter, self-conscious units like ourselves arise. That such units can so result from the combinations of the perceptions we call atoms leads us to suppose that these, too, in a sense, possess a consciousness in some remote degree.

(Concluded on page 6.)

CHINESE LABOUR.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Attack by Mr. Chamberlain.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the "Times" replying to Mr. Winston Churchill, accuses the Government of inconsistency regarding the Chinese and says that any attempt to veto the Transvaal Government's decision regarding the same is likely to lead to a serious conflict.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Switzerland Protects.

The Conference at Algeciras continues to be at a complete standstill. The Swiss authorities are greatly annoyed at the Austro-German proposals to appoint a Swiss inspector in Morocco without consulting the Federation.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ENGLAND.

A Popular Saint.

St. Patrick's Day yesterday was celebrated with the customary enthusiasm. Concerts were given and parades held of all the Irish regiments. The shamrock was universally worn in London.

HOSPITALITY TO JAPANESE SAILORS.

Invitations to the City.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The City of London Corporation will entertain at the Guildhall the Japanese sailors, who are coming to England to man the two new battleships Kashima and Katori.

The Lord Mayor will entertain the Japanese Officers of these ships at a luncheon to be given at the Mansion House.

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has opened a Japanese famine fund and £1,300 has already been subscribed.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Cordiality of the Tsar.

Count Lamsdorff, yesterday gave a banquet to Dr Motono, the new Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg. The British Charge d'Affaires and other diplomats were present.

The Tsar receives Dr. Motono without awaiting the arrival of his credentials.

RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Surveys to be Started.

The "Daily Telegraph" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the surveys begin in the spring for a Railway between Tashkend and Tomsk.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

Hundreds Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A terrible earthquake has taken place at Kaji in Formosa resulting in several hundred buildings being destroyed and many hundred people killed and injured.

THE GERMAN CENSUS.

The census of the German Empire gives a population of 60,605,183.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Over fifty have been killed and many injured by landslides and floods in Brazil.

THE ODESSA MUTINIES.

Lieut. Schmidt's Sentence.

The sentence passed on Lieutenant Schmidt, in connection with the Odessa mutinies, has been commuted to shooting instead of hanging.

THE COURRIERES MINERS.

Increase of Wages Conceded.

The Courrieres miners and masters' representatives have assembled in Paris and the masters have conceded the increases which the men will consider.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND PROPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, will hold a meeting on the 23rd instant, to consider the proposal to open a fund and invite contributions from the mercantile community for the relief of sufferers in the colliery disaster at Courrieres.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's, s. s. Oriental with the English mail of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 a. m., to-day. The same Company's s. s. Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia also at 4 a. m. to-day.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

AN IMPRESSIVE FAREWELL.

INVESTITURE BY THIS PRINCE.

LAST SCENES IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 19.

By command of the King-Emperor, the Prince of Wales held an investiture at Karachi, to-day, on the conclusion of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to India when the following appointments were made in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and the Royal Victorian Order.

TO BE G. C. I. E.

Sir Walter R. Lawrence, K. C. I. E, Chief of the Prince of Wales' Staff.

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Bigge G. C. V. O., K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

Major General Sir Stuart Beatson, C. B., Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales in India.

TO BE K. C. V. O.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral E. Poe C. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East. Indies.

Mr. F. R. Upcott C. S. I., Chairman of the Railway Board.

Major-General B. Duff, C.B., C. I. E., Adjutant-General in India.

Mr. H. A. Stuart, C.S.I., Director of Criminal Intelligence in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Charles, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Prince of Wales in India.

TO BE A KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

TO BE C. S. I.

Commodore the Hon'ble H. Tyrwhitt, M. V. O., H.M.S. Renown.

TO BE C. I. E.

Major R. E. Grimston, Major C. F. Campbell, and Major H. D. Watson, Aides-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales in India.

TO BE M. V. O. (4th Class).

Mr. H. C. Mules, Collector, Karachi; Munshi Azisuddin, Deputy Commissioner of Berar, Major H. L. Roberts, Captain L. F. Ashburner, Captain H. Hill, Captain G. Makins, and Captain the Hon. W. Cadogan, Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales in India.

TO BE M. V. O. (5th Class).

Mr. Herbert Kelway Bamber, East Indian Railway, and Sardar Bahadur Ressaldar Mirza Karim Beg of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers.

His Royal Highness also presented the Viceroy's Sanads, conferring the title of Rai Bahadur on Babu Mati Lal Ganguli, Treasurer in the Foreign Office, and Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Basu of the General Hospital, Calcutta, and afterwards presented medals of the Royal Victorian Order to the various recipients.

The following additional honours are announced:—

Capt. Wigram to be Brevet-Major and Mr. H. C. Mules, Collector of Karachi, to be Member of the Victorian Order.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales had an enthusiastic send-off on their homeward voyage from Karachi this evening. The farewell was a simple leave-taking and occupied little more than half an hour. Driving from Government House by a route lined by troops Their Royal Highnesses reached the Merewether Pier at Kiamari about 5-45 p. m. They were received by H. E. Lord Lamington and the Commissioner in Sind beneath an arch erected at the approach to the Pier. The members and officials of the Port Trust were gathered there with others, and lining each side of the Pier were decorated stands filled with spectators the end of the vista being filled in by the Renown, moored at the jetty to which the Pier leads.

The Guard of honour of the South Wales Borderers having been inspected, the Chairman, members and principal officers of the Port Trust were presented, and Their Royal Highnesses next shook hands and bade Good-bye to the Military and Civil officers and a number of others, including the press correspondents who had accompanied them on the tour. The venerable Mir of Khairpur and the three other Mirs of Sind, were next greeted and Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the Renown accompanied by Lord Lamington the Governor, the Commissioner and the staff, the crowd closing in behind.

It was six o'clock when the Prince and Princess boarded the Renown. As the Prince stepped aboard, the boatswain piped the band and played the National Anthem, and the Royal standard and the Trinity House flag were hoisted ten minutes later.

The Commissioner in Sind, the Governor of Bombay and Indian officers of the Royal suite who had accompanied the Prince and Princess aboard came ashore and the signal was given to take in the gangway. Another ten minutes and the Renown was under weigh. The Prince stood at the salute and the Princess, standing beside the taffrail with a pair of binoculars in her hand smiled as the onlookers roared ringing cheers. The Guard of Honour at the pier gave a Royal salute and the battery at Manora began their thirty-one guns. With the signal full speed ahead the Renown glided along towards the end of the wharf. There was repeated cheering by the crowd and the warships' band gave forth the strains of "Auld Lang Syne". A fresh breeze was blowing as the Renown headed out to sea and the flags fluttered brightly.

The Terrible, the Hermes and the Perseus, lying beyond Manora point, took up their places as escort of the Royal yacht which was quickly well on her homeward way. The Port Trust steamer Richmond Crawford crowded with guests of the Port Trustees followed in the way of the Renown for some distance down the harbour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The "Standard" in an article reviewing the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India recalls the note of personal homage to British Royalty which has characterized India's welcome throughout. It dwells upon the qualities of unaffected dignity leavened with genial kindness which enable the Prince of Wales, like the King and Duke of Connaught, to leave India with the full assurance that their sojourn will ever be gratefully remembered. The article concludes by saying that the binding of India to the distant Isle, responsible for its welfare, will be all the stronger for the sympathies happily awakened by the journey.

TO-MORROW'S VICEREGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

BUDGET FOR 1906-07 TO BE DISCUSSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The list of business at the meeting of the Council on Wednesday the 21st March, the Hon. Mr Richards will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act 1882 be taken into consideration and that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Baker will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen be taken into consideration, also that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Baker will introduce and explain the financial statement for the year 1906-07.

THE VICEROY RECEIVES THE NEW SUPPLY SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19

The new Secretary of the Supply Department Lieutenant-Colonel Maconachy had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy to-day.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING TRIP.

POOR SPORT EXPERIENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Minto returned to Calcutta, yesterday, from the shooting trip at Daltongunge. Sport was bad as only one tiger was wounded and it got away.

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

MAJOR-GENERAL DUFF TO BE CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

In a "Gazette Extraordinary," Calcutta, dated the 19th March, it is notified that Major-General B. Duff, C. B., C. I. E., Adjutant-General in India, is appointed Chief of the Staff with effect from the 19th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Pawson, 12th Lancers.

The death is reported of Captain Amos, 57th Rifles, Assistant Commandant of the Burma Military Police at Toungboo on the 16th of March, from rheumatic fever.

General Francis, Commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, proceeded on leave and Colonel McSwiney assumed command of the Brigade on the 16th of March.

Captain Tweedie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of that regiment.

Captain H. G. Young, 10th Lancers, is appointed attache in the Mobilisation Branch at Army Head Quarters.

On completion of a tour of submarine mining duty, Captain Kelsall, R. E., is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Corps to the Military Works Services and posted to the Burma Division as garrison Engineer, Rangoon.

On arrival in India, the undernamed R. E. Officers are posted to Military Works Services in the Commands noted against their names:—Lieutenants Webber and Trew, Northern Command; Lieutenants Boyd Loring and Pollock, Western Command; Lieutenant Day, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, MARCH 18.

A terrific storm accompanied with thunder, lightning, hail and rain, has broken in Nagpur. For the last two or shree days, the sky has been overcast with rainy clouds and the day-before-yesterday as well as yesterday, Kamthe was visited with the storm. The tents, huts and even the tile bungalows could not stand the gale. The hailstones were very big, the biggest seen in Nagpur for the past 30 years. The condition of the road and the maida shows a very large fall of hailstones. The people also are in camp, on account of plague, had to beat a hasty retreat to their houses, destitute of everything. At about 9 o'clock in the evening a big fire was seen in the direction of the Gralto, but proved to be the torn huts which had caught fire. Plague is at a standstill, though the figures are still high. The murderer, in the case which occurred in the City some time ago, has not been caught yet, though some old jail birds have been remanded for further investigation. Some cases of typhoid fever too have occurred in the station. The newly appointed Agent of the Bank of Bengal who came here for a few days in order to relieve Mr. Barnard was one of the victims to this fever; but he is getting better. He has been relieved by Mr. Caley. The present unsettled state of the weather may increase the plague, and the influx of people, who were camping out, may contribute to swell the figures. The type of the plague this year is really very bad. The Municipality however as usual are doing their best.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, MARCH 15.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K.C.I.E. the Raja Sahib will go to Indore Camp on the 17th instant, to take part in the deliberations of the Daly College Committee meeting to be held on the 19th, under the presidency of the Honourable Major Daly, C. S. I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The weather is cloudly and chilly this morning. There is a cold wind blowing and it appears to be raining in the direction of Indore and Mhow.

It is understood that plague has broken out in the city of Indore, and people are leaving the place and encamping in the fields. The Camp is free from plague up to now.

An Umballa correspondent wires with reference to the serious accident to Mr. Turner on the third day's racing:—"I am glad to be able to report that Mr. Turner's condition is regarded hopefully by the medical officers."

ROYAL SCOTS' BOXING TOURNAMENT.

SOME MIXED SPORT.

The annual boxing tournament of the Royal Scots commenced last night in the Gymnasium, at Colaba. The sport afforded was more amusing than exciting, one or two of the events being provocative of immense mirth. The first bout of the evening, between Boy Kane and Boy Sutherland lasted only a few seconds, the latter giving up after a few taps on the nose. The set-to between Pte. Wilson and Cavanagh was a spirited contest, Wilson getting a whack every time and being therefore declared the winner. Cavanagh stood it remarkably well however, and took his beating like a man. In the next event Pte. Galloway scored over Pte. Garlic, though not too easily, and in the following bantam bout Pte. Lloyd forced Pte. Brewen to throw up the sponge in the first round. A similar fate awaited Pte. Dale in his turn with young Adams and precisely the same thing occurred to Boy Burns of the R. G. A. in his contest with Boy Upson of the Royal Scots. In the light weights Macdonald of the R.S.. and Seaman Hamilton afforded the event of the evening. From first to last they went at it hammer and tongs, and though the Seaman was declared the winner, the Scotsman was accorded an enthusiastic round of cheers, for he was not a whit less game than his opponent. Altogether a very interesting evening's sport.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

ANNUAL GATHERING AND EXHIBITION OF WORK.

The annual gathering of the Bombay School of Art took place yesterday afternoon, when the certificates and prizes won in the recent examinations were distributed by the Hon. Mr. Fulton, and a large company of students and friends of the schools were present. A great quantity of the work of the students was displayed in the various rooms, and attracted much interested attention. Among those present were Mr. Justice Aston, Principal Sharp (Elphinstone College), Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr Cecil L. Burns (Principal) and Mr. J. Brett (Vice Principal). The prizes and certificates having been distributed by the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the Principal, addressed the gathering said:

M. Fulton, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty to welcome you here this afternoon, and to express on behalf of the staff and the students their appreciation of the interest you show in the work of the School of Art, by your presence at our Annual Exhibition of work and distribution of awards.

I must especially, on behalf of the students thank you, Sir, for giving up a portion of the scanty leisure, your many and important duties leave you in order to give these young people, the encouragement of receiving at the hands of the distinguished member of Government, who has charge of educational matters, these awards which their industry, during the past year, has earned for them.

Since Sir Steyning Edgerley did us a similar honour last year several events of considerable interest have occurred affecting the School of Art. The first of these is the success of our scholars in a competition arranged by the Government of India, among all the students of the different Schools of Art in the country, to supply designs for the ornaments worn on the dress of the recipients of the titles of "Mahamahopadhyaya" and Shams-ul-ulma respectively. There were three prizes offered of Rs 30 each for the three best designs sent in. I am not in a position to say how many students from the other Schools of Art competed, and I think it would be invidious to lay too much stress upon the matter, but I hope without undue elation, which might wound the feelings of our confreres, who are doing such excellent work in the schools at Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras, we may feel a certain amount of gratification that all three of these prizes were awarded to three of the students of this school. The names of the successful students were: Mr. Solomon Abraham, Mr. R. T. Mistry, and Mr. R. S. Rasane. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that this result was due in a great measure to the system of teaching design, which is now in practice in every class of the School.

This little success and a glance at the designs which can be seen up on the walls of the adjoining rooms will shew, I trust that the application of Art, to the industrial needs of the present day is by no means neglected here, while the harvest of Photographs, Sketches and casts we gathered at the recent excursion made by 40 of our students and masters, to study those stupendous decorative works of a past age at the Ellora caves, now on view in the Modelling Studio on the ground floor, testify that we are not unmindful of the lessons to be learnt, and the inspiration to be derived from the contemplation of the masterpieces of our predecessors.

If these lessons can be taken to heart by all who saw these works in their splendid natural setting at Ellora, or even by these who can judge of them, only by the imperfect records of them, we were able in ten days, to make, then the past will be no dead one to us, but will be a motive force, driving us on toward progress in the future. It will cause us to approach with the enthusiasm of these masters of a bygone age, whatever we turn our hands to, however modest its character may be, and to infuse our work with some of the inspiration displayed in theirs.

The impelling spirit which found expression in these monuments is unhappily as rarely found in the India of the present day, as in Europe, in that, which produced the grand Cathedrals of the middle ages, otherwise there would be little useful work for such an Institution, as this, either in England or India. Changed conditions, however, now rendered them necessary, and it is the dual function of a school of Art, while training its students to make the most of the opportunities the present age offers for artistic expression, to cultivate in their minds an appreciation and love of the masterpieces of the past.

India is particularly rich in such monuments, but in opportunities for artistic expression in modern times, she has lagged far behind the rest of the world but we have good grounds for the belief that developments are about to begin in reference to this school, calculated to greatly extend the opportunities of the students we train, and open a field of remunerative employment to all who possess aptitude for Art in its many and various fields.

I trust, within a very few years that from this Institution will go forth as capable a body of practical instructors of Artistic Pottery, Metal work, Textiles, and Cabinet-making as are to be found in Europe or America, or, as are the Drawing Masters, we have been, for years, providing in increasing numbers to the Colleges and Schools in the Presidency and Central India. But for the assistance of these trained teachers, it would have been impossible to have achieved the remarkable extension of the study of drawing, which has taken place in recent years, and when an equally capable body of Craft Teachers is available Government will be in a position to begin that extension of the system of Technical Education upon which the future preservation of the Artistic Crafts of India depends. We may then see the Pottery and the Brocades of India regaining their ancient reputation in the markets of the world and the Arts of the Soulptor, the decorative Painter, the Designer, and the Glass Worker once more vigorously flourishing, while the artistic requirements of the Great Modern Power Industries of Weaving, Calico Printing, and Metal Working will be met by designers trained within these walls, as they are from similar schools in Europe and America.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

International Football.

SCOTLAND'S GREAT VICTORY.

THE MACLAREN TESTIMONIAL.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Scotland seem destined to participate in remarkable matches during 1906, for their game at Dublin was in its way quite as curious a contest as the matches Scotland has already played with New Zealand and Wales. All through the match Scotland were so clearly the superior side in all departments of play that with a little luck the visitors might have been leading by a much larger margin than 13 points. When the final five minutes of the match arrived Scotland had faced the strong wind in the first half, and the second was contested at such a furious pace that it was not surprising to find the forwards slacking off with the match safely won. Yet their failure to stay on, put otherwise, to maintain their supremacy to the end might have cost them victory if their lead had been less decided. In any case, the rally of Ireland gave a dramatic interest to the concluding stage of what was otherwise a rather one-sided game, though at the same time it made the result a misleading index not only of the run of the game but also of the relative merits of the two sides. There was, in fact, only one department of play in which Ireland were, if anything, the superior side. Reference is made to the very fine tackling of the Irish backs, particularly of Heneberry. The new Irish fall back saved his side from a very heavy defeat by his superb tackling though it should be added that K. G. Macleod would probably have passed him had he utilised his great pace to run round him instead of rying to beat him by checking his way and turing inwards. Heneberry on his form of Saturday is a second Gamlin, and whether he proves as reliable or not in the future it is safe to say that it is to him Ireland owed her escape from an overwhelming defeat.

The ground, though a trifle greasy, was in fairly good order, and the only drawback was a rather strong breeze, which blew down the field. Ireland were lucky to wire the toss, yet they made poor use of the wind. Indeed they were only once really dangerous all through the first period, and were, in fact, so completely outplayed that Scotlands half-time lead of 10 points failed to reflect their superiority on play. The Irish lines had several narrow escapes, and both the tries scored by Scotland were of the unsavable order. Robb, it is true, contributed to the first by failing to gather the ball, but the subsequent foot-work by Kyle, Russell, and Sivright which yielded the try was the acme of intelligence and control of the ball in this sort of play. The second Scottish try was the result of some very fine passing in the course of which Munro showed what a very scientific half he is by the very skilful way in which he drew the defence and timed his pass to Macleod. The movement was marred by one rather high pass, but Forbes jumped up cleverly, took the ball above his head, and passed at the same moment to Macleod for Munro to complete a great try. M'Callum converted both tries from difficult positions with fine low, straight shots right between the posts. Ireland throughout this period were beaten both in the tight and in the loose, while they were completely outplayed at half. The second period produced much better and much faster play than the first fifteen minutes or so Ireland played so well that Scotland were pressed, and the possibility of Ireland saving the game began to present itself. Then Scotland once more got on top, and for the next twenty minutes interest centred on the margin of Scotland's success; the issue was beyond doubt, so well were Scotland playing. Fortune declined, however, to favour their efforts, and time after time a try was just saved. At length from a mark from a drop-out (Ireland had just touched down four times in as many minutes) K. G. Macleod dropped a goal with a wonderful kick taken five yards on the Scottish side of the centre line, or, in other words, sixty yard from the posts. This seemed to settle the match, and with Scotland going strong and maintaining their supremacy further scoring by the visitors seemed only a matter of time.

One movement, by far the best in the match seemed certain to culminate in a score. It was initiated by Munro on the right side, and after all the Scottish halves and threes had handled, Macleod came right across from his own side and received from Purves on the opposite wing. He kicked across, and with four Scottish forwards up with the ball and behind the Irish back a score seemed certain. West actually touched down, but the referee ruled that Sivright had knocked on just on the line. It was a movement that merited a try, and would have been a worthy winning score in any international. Scotland maintained the pressure, and then with only five minutes to go a misunderstanding as to the ball being in touch let Robb away. This gave Ireland a chance, and the Scottish forwards tiring Ireland gave a misleading appearance to the game by scoring two tries (Robb and Parke) by fine passing in the last three minutes of the game.

Not for many seasons has there has been seen such a keen struggle for the league championship as has taken place this season between Stockport and South Manchester. From the opening of the season last October to there has been incessant rivalry between these two clubs—everywhere acknowledged to be the chief exponents of the game in England. Up-to-date methods mark their style of play—methods modelled on the play of that master team of the Canadian game—the Toronto Lacrosse Club,—and shown to us some three or four seasons ago. Knowing all this beforehand, some 2,000 spectators put in an appearance at Cale Green. They were not disappointed. As fine a struggle as one could wish to see took place, and undoubtedly the better team won. The readvent of the two defence Masons, Harry and Harold, duly took place, and the two old-time brilliants duly appeared at third man and point respectively. South Manchester tried Dawson, of the A team, at wing attack, Beaumont not playing. The ground was a little muddy and slippery, but on the whole was playable.

To describe the match is to talk chiefly of the doing of the defence men on both sides. In any lacrosse game in which there is a spirit of Derby Day about the play it is generally the rear men who bear the brunt of the battle, not that attacks are poor, but that the defence are more careful and keener than usual, and accordingly are the prevailing party. Stockport burst away from the face, and Everett was tested by Stanley Cragg, Alan Johnson, and Stockdale. At last a passing run by A. Johnson and Stockdale ended in the latter scoring the first goal for Stockport. The pace was very hot, and the play was greatly enjoyed by the onlookers. Jack Parker Smith then scored an equaliser for South with a dropping shot. From the reface Stanley Cragg put in a hard low drive, which Everett stopped but did not clear, and Alan Johnson rushed up and put through. Henry Parker Smith, who was playing well hereabouts received a nasty cut on his head, but he pluckily kept on playing. A pretty, piece of passing by all the Stockport attack ended in the Cale Greenites putting on their third goal.

Before half-time the hot pace began to tell, and play slackened somewhat. Both ends were attacked in turn, but the only further goal before the interval fell to South, Dunn shooting finely into the net. Half-time:—Stockport, 3; South Manchester, 2. Midfield play was very smart on the resumption on both sides, especially so with the "Lions," Whitley and J. P. Smith playing together well. The next goal—the first after the interval—fell to Stockport, for Frank Johnson "lobbed on" and his brother Alan put through. Stockport, after this fourth goal, seemed content to act chiefly on the defence, and it was very sound defence, too except for just one occasion, when Harry Mason slipped and Whitley ran in and scored South's third goal. South Manchester were improving as the minutes slipped by but no further impression could be made on Green between the Stockport posts. Just before the end Everett saved three times on running in marvellous fashion and the final came with Stockport victors by four goals to three.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

FUTURE MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

To Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Indian Committee, Indian Section, Imperial Institute, S. W.

Palmerston Villa, 2, Crescent Road, Worthing, 28th June, 1905.

Sir,—Before making any suggestions as to the future arrangements for the maintenance and administration of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, I would, in justice to myself, briefly submit to you and my other colleagues on the India Office Committee for the Indian Section, some of the reasons that have moved me to materially modify my previously recorded views on the relations hitherto subsisting between the India Office and the Imperial Institute.

Without going too deeply into the early history of the Institute, when the scheme for the Institute was first drafted, I was at once impressed by it, and foresaw, with clear and steadfast conviction, in the projected Institute, if wisely administered, immense possibilities of usefulness to the Empire at large, and especially to India. I therefore gave the proposal my earnest and most active support, both officially and privately; and I was indeed the direct means of large contributions (amounting altogether to £10,000) being made for the foundation and endowment of the Imperial Institute.

I recognised from the very beginning that the site chosen for the Imperial Institute was ill advised, being most inconvenient for the commercial public; but, like others I trusted that the trade samples collected there, and the technical information provided, and the scientific researches continuously carried on there, would prove sufficiently interesting and attractive to counter-balance the undoubtedly repellant effect of the inaccessibility of the Institute, the most serious of all the disadvantages that have conduced to its failure. Moreover the establishment of an efficient City Branch of the Imperial Institute was anticipated from the very first, and expressly promised; and had this hope been fulfilled soon after the opening of the Institute, no doubt the confidence of the City in it, and the support of the commercial interests throughout the United Kingdom would have been gained. Unfortunately the establishment of the Branch Office was deferred until too late; and it was then organised in such a manner as forthwith to destroy all hope in the City of any practical advantage ever being derived from the Imperial Institute.

Another circumstance, that operated prejudicially to the Institute, was the unfortunate need that arose for drawing idle visitors to it by meretricious attractions of the character of those provided under the Lower Empire of France in the Champs Elysées Cafe Chantants, and "Jardin Mabille." These questionable entertainments, and their displayed advertisement in the newspapers, and by means of street posters gave universal circulation to the idea that the Imperial Institute was not doing any serious work, and notwithstanding that these catchpenny sideshows have long since been abandoned it is still most difficult to disabuse the public of the false, or, at least, erroneous view they formed during the unseemly period of the fantastic constitution and dubious status of the Imperial Institute.

A third cause of the failure of the Institute has been the unfortunate mistake made in the organisation of its general administration. The Colonies and India were under the impression, when their contributions were being made towards the Institute that, inasmuch as it was the outcome of the wonderfully successful Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, it would naturally be conducted on somewhat similar lines; that is, that the Governing Body would draw up a few simple rules and regulations for the Institute as a whole, while the Colonies and India would be left more or less independent in the immediate management, control, and exploitation of their respective Sections. It is in this very simple, practical, and commonsense manner that all the great International Exhibitions have been so smoothly, effectively and successfully administered. But, instead of following this precedent, voluminous and intricate rules and regulations were drawn up and enforced by the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, all obviously designed to undermine the independence, and paralyse the initiative of the officers of the Colonial and Indian Sections, and to concentrate all power, and responsibility, and credit, in the hands of the Governing Body of the Institute. The Colonial officials, as having been trained, like ourselves of the United Kingdom and the Indian Empire, to the petrified pose of Chinese Mandarins, at once revolted, and have been in more or less nascent revolt ever since. Their collections, it is true, remain, but most of the self-governing Colonies have already practically withdrawn all active support from the Imperial Institute.

On the transfer of the Institute to the Nation in 1900 great reforms in its government were looked for, and by none more confidently and cheerfully, than myself. While the late Director, an eminent chemist, and a strong and influential personality, but a good official only in subordination to trained officials,—while he was alive it was not possible to make any radical alterations in the constitution of the Institute; but on the death of Sir Frederick Abel I did hope that on the appointment of the new Director the whole scheme of the Governing Body and working regulations of the Institute would have been carefully re-modelled, and every endeavour made to give the Colonies and India a wider scope, and a freer hand, in the actual development and utilisation of their special sections. This has not been done, and therefore in spite of the transfer of the Institute to the charge of the Board of Trade, the worst of the original defects in its administration remain uncorrected, and there is naturally no sign as yet of revived confidence in the Imperial Institute.

The Board of Trade will, we may rest assured, do everything in their power to increase the general usefulness of the Institute, and the appointment of two such distinguished and experienced officials as Sir Alfred Bateman and Sir Cecil Smith as Managers of the Institute is a step altogether in the right direction. But I am satisfied that the full effect of these appointments will never be realised until the expert officials of the Imperial Institute, and of the Colonial and Indian Sections of the Institute, are more directly associated with the Managers, and until the responsibility of the Board of Trade for the success of the Imperial Institute generally, and of the Governments of the several Colonies and of India for their respective Sections, is more directly exercised.

The Imperial Institute was opened to the public in the spring of 1893. We have thus had twelve years' experience of the ways in which it has failed, and the ways in which it might yet be made a splendid success; and it is now high time that that we left off wasting money on tentative arrangements for the control and upkeep of the Indian Section; and either respectfully recommend its reconstruction on an amended basis, or wholly withdrawal from further responsibility in connection with it. The total cost here and in India, including the value of the objects supplied, to Indian revenues of the Indian Section during these twelve years cannot be far short of £50,000. What has India received for this outlay? And can the Committee be satisfied with the present position of the Section and the benefits, if any, derived by India from it? And are they really prepared to pledge the Government of India to a further expenditure, during the next five years, of another £10,000 on the Section? These questions demand the most grave consideration from us; and so far as I have been able to consider them without any light or leading as yet from my colleagues, I am not prepared to take any responsibility in advising the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, to continue their support, under existing arrangements, of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute. At our last meeting it was very pertinently remarked, in reply to myself, that even if it were within our province to recommend the abolition of the Section, such a course would be most unwise, as others would only be too glad to take possession of it; and, in effect, at the cost of India. The fact that the Princes and people of India, independently of the Government Grants, contributed over £100,000 toward the building and endowment of the Imperial Institute cannot be too often stated, or too persistently kept in view, and I quite recognise that by abolishing the Indian Section, and with it of course the India Office Special Committee at the Imperial Institute, there is some danger of India losing all return for this immense contribution to the Imperial Institute. But if India is to retain the Indian Section, the Committee should insist on the responsibility of the Government of India and the India Office for its efficiency, influence, and credit being more actively and carefully exercised. We ought also to insist on certain reductions and adjustments in the charges for its maintenance. I have before pointed out that there is at present considerable overlapping of the work done by the Indian Section at the Imperial Institute, the Royal Gardens at Kew, and the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum. There is no reason why we should not make some recommendations or at least offer some suggestions, for avoiding this overlapping in future and it should be borne in mind that before long the whole of the exhibits of the industrial arts in the Indian Museum are to be distributed in their proper technical groups in the new Victoria and Albert Museum. The duplication of exhibits in two institutions so close to each other—in fact only a "one brick" wall divides them—is, to say the least, a waste of liberality. India is also practically providing collections of economic produce both at Kew and at South Kensington. It has been said on this point that Kew is inaccessible, and the growth of public interest in the collections at South Kensington is likely to become more marked when

the new Victoria and Albert Museum buildings are completed. I agree very much with this criticism. But the Indian Section has not only to be more accessible than Kew, but to acquire something of the perfect efficiency and world-wide authority of Kew, if it is to be continued under the responsibility of the Government of India and the India Office. The Indian Section should not be allowed to drift, as it is drifting, into a Museum of curiosities, and a general dumping ground for miscellaneous collections their owners desire to warehouse without paying Messrs. William Whitely Limited the costs of their storage and care. The Section should be confined to illustrations of Indian raw products and primary manufactures. Experience has proved that extensive and expensive collections of "trade samples" (ours number 6,000 I believe) are not required here as commercial people can obtain all that is needed of products in current demand through brokers and merchants in this country: and the proper place for "handling samples" of novelties is the City Office Nearly all the "trade samples" in the Indian Section are at least ten years old, and for the most part absolutely useless, except as Museum specimens. I would therefore suggest the abolition of the samples collection and Samples Room at the Indian Section, and of the "Index Collections" in the Exhibition Galleries; and thus make an economy both in upkeep and staff. Our three year's experience with the City Office proves that the Committee were wise in entering on this experiment, as the results are most encouraging, especially when measured by the moderate financial means at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose.

To summarise, I would venture to make the following several suggestions for the consideration of the Committee:—

I. That it is desirable in the interests of India that the Committee should in future directly manage and control the Indian Section; at once taking steps also to reduce the expenditure on it, by—(a) the abolition of the "Trade Samples" and "Index Collections" and a reduction of the staff, (b) the reduction of the annual contribution of £475 made to the Imperial Institute, and (c) by obtaining from the Board of Trade the proportion of the income derived from India's share of the endowment fund, as a contribution towards either the cost of the Indian Section, or of the Scientific Research Department.

II. That an endeavour be made to circumscribe the operations of the Section so as to prevent their overlapping, or clashing with the work of other similar Governmental institutions, such as Kew and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

III. That the Board of Trade be asked to kindly supply the Committee with details of the actual arrangements made by the various Colonial Governments with the Imperial Institute for the administration and upkeep of the Colonial Sections of the Institute.

If I may go so far beyond my proper "last" as to suggest the means by which I would propose to strengthen the hands of the India Office Committee for the Indian Section, and enforce the responsibility of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council for the expenditure of Indian revenues on the Section, I would state that in my opinion all that is required to be done to promote these ends, is the appointment of the Member of the Indian Council, who is for the time being Chairman of the Financial Committee of Council, Chairman also of the India Office Committee for the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute; of course in addition to the Secretary in the Revenue and Statistics Department of the India Office. And I would recommend that the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, should always be a member of the Committee, as also any retired official who had held responsible office in or under the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India, and to begin with, Sir George Watt, late Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India; only care must always be taken that the Committee is stronger in officials than in scientific specialists, however eminent and autocratical; for after all there is no salvation outside red tape. If the Indian Section cannot in some such way be mended, it will have to be ended.—I have, &c.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

P. S.—Since addressing the above letter to you, the important and far-reaching project for an Imperial College of Applied Science has been published. This comprehensive proposal which has virtually been approved by the Government incorporates in one great "College of Enquiry" as distinguished from "College of Reading," all the at present scattered State Institutions of Chemistry, Physics, Mining, etc. at South Kensington, constituting them a University of advanced research for the whole British Empire. The idea is a most stimulating one, and calculated to promote the highest possible results. But I refer to the project here simply because it is calculated in the happiest manner, and with the best possible results, to obviate that overlapping of functions and waste of public and private funds on which I have, in connection with the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, dwelt in the body of my letter. In this view, I venture therefore, to press all the more on my colleagues, not to advise any hard and fast arrangements for the future, not even for two years committing the Government of India to the maintenance of the Indian Section at the Imperial Institute, on the present terms of dual, trial, management. So far as I can grasp the details of the new scheme, much, if not all the work now done by the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute must sooner or later be transferred to the Imperial College of Applied Science. The Government of India have recently constituted a Board of Scientific Advice, on the initiative, I believe, of Lord Curzon himself, and this Board is now perfecting the necessary machinery for dealing on the spot with all ordinary chemical analyses, and scientific examinations of Indian economic products. It is in regard to higher research alone therefore that India will in future have to depend on extraneous assistance; and as my colleagues are aware, it is for this purpose that India makes a substantial contribution. I have always heretofore justified, to the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute. It will be noted that the College is denominated an Imperial College, and one need not be much of a prophet to foresee that India will be invited at a very early date to contribute an extorted "Benevolence" for its support.

July 8th 1905. G. B.

To the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Westminster, S. W.

119, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
19th August 1905.

Sir,—The India Office Committee for the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, of which from its beginning I have been a member, at its last monthly meeting held at the India Office from which through illness, I was absent, having, as I am privately informed by General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Committee, decided that a letter of mine of the 28th June last, with Post Script of the 8th July last, addressed to him as Chairman, with special relavancy to the consultation, then in progress, anticipatory of the expiry next Spring of the current quinquennial arrangements for the administration of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, should not be forwarded with the recommendations of the Committee in the matter, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the said letter and Post Script, with the dutiful request that the same may be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council before their coming to any definite determination on the future of the Indian Section, or should a decision on the question have been already arrived at by the Secretary of State in Council, and it be not final, but subject to a reference to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, that a copy of my said letter may be transmitted for their information and unprejudiced consideration.

I have been all my life steeped in the work of Museums and Exhibitions. I was, in succession to Sir John Kirk, Curator of the Botanical Gardens Museum, and Assistant charged with the preparation of the class demonstration to the Professor of Botany, Dr. John Hutton Balfour, Edinburgh; and while still a student visited the Great Exhibition of 1851, and gave a public lecture on it at Edinburgh. On returning with the Persian Expedition of 1856-7, I was, in acknowledgment of the economic-botanical and natural history collections made by me in the two previous years, appointed by Lord Elphinstone Secretary and Curator of the Government Central Museum, Bombay, and on being also elected Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, I succeeded in locally uniting both those institutions in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Victoria Gardens, Bombay. I have been responsibly connected with every international exhibition held in Europe from 1857 to 1900 inclusive; and on behalf of the India Office in the case of every one of these Exhibitions in which the Government of India took a part; while from first to last I was responsible for the harmonious working of the direct relations held by India Office with the Imperial Institute before the establishment of the present modus vivendi with the Institute; and only a year or two before my retirement from the appointment of Special Assistant in the Revenue and Statistics Departments I earned the express commendation of the Secretary of State in Council, in a Despatch to the Government of India, for the manner in which I had discharged this duty. I have every reason to believe that Sir Owen Tudor Burne shared the views and opinions I have recorded in the enclosed letter, and I understand that Sir Edward Buck submitted a memorandum much in the same sense, and that it has been dealt with much in the same way. I feel therefore justified in making this appeal to be heard by the Secretary of State in Council and if necessary by the Government of India. I ask no more. It has never been my way to press as an expert in Museum and Exhibition work for more than a free and frank hearing on the bureaucratic chiefs responsible for the administration of a State Department.

All the same, at my time of life, and in my state of health, I need scarcely say that I have no longer the stay or the elasticity to continue in the endurance of the treatment meted out to me in the present connection during the passing year: and therefore, in concluding this letter, I take the opportunity with unfeigned regret, to tender to you for the considerate acceptance of the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick the resignation of my privileged and much prized place on the India Office Committee for the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute.—I have &c

(Sd) GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

For that reason we regard matter, or the electrons of which matter is composed, as mind-stuff. . . . The very existence of that permanent source of possible sensation, which we call the universe, on idealistic principles thus involves a universal mind. . . . Nature is only a perception or a mode of mind. This was Berkeley's philosophy throughout, and in a modified form it is the view of many modern idealists. The great universe into which we shall all ultimately, consciously or unconsciously, be resolved, is mind, and nothing more nor less than mind. Here we reach the threshold of the temple of knowledge, where having offered sacrifice, if we may put it so, we may enter and kneel before the shrine of truth, where all Nature from that infinitude of æons past ere matter knew itself, to that infinitude of æons yet to come, when it will know itself no "longer, appears but as a passing thought in that" Mind that Is.

Mr. Burke's metaphysics are, of course, separable from his experimental results and their teachings as are to a considerable extent the chapters which he has devoted to Physical Metabolism, Prosphorescence, and the Models of the Positive Ion. These essays carry the reader into some of the most abstruse and most remarkable of the recent advances in physics that have so powerfully affected electrical theory and speculative thought. It cannot be said that their subjects are wholly dissociated from the central theme of the volume, though the connection is not always clear. But the verdict of science will, we imagine, depend mainly upon biological considerations, and the problem will probably shape itself somewhat in this fashion. If there be a chain of life from the organic and animate downwards to the inorganic and inanimate, are these radiobes links in that chain? And is there such a thing, in the light of these researches, as artificial life? It can hardly be contended that the radiobe is an ordinary chemical or biological product. Between the earliest speck of living matter that appeared doubtless in the cooling waters of the globe and the lowest of the forms that we know, there may have been hundreds of grades, hundreds of types, and Mr. Butler Burke's radiobe may be one of these types though artificially produced. We attach little weight to its accordance with the Spencerian or any other defination of life the essential thing is growth continuity of structure and subdivision, so like the phases of true bacteria. Whether the radiobes actually lived is a question that may be reserved. Volta's galvanised corpse seemed to be alive, but it was not. By the artificial production of cells in protoplasmic substances, writes the author, we have been enabled to imitate some of the phenomena of Nature, however different, however totally distinct the two may be, and thence he proceeds to the conclusion, where we think most students will hesitate, that these types of artificial life, with their metabolisms, their interactions with their surroundings, their growth, reproduction, decay, and death, all point to the conclusion that by similar, though more complex conditions, the organism that have survived in Nature were, in a like manner, also similarly formed. We should rather say artificial types of life, than types of artificial life; we halt also at the suggestion that at the first link of all the non-living passed into the living. The building up and breaking down of highly complex molecular aggregations, called metabolism, are not simple operations, and the first that ever was required a cause of which we have at present no trace or conception. All the same, Mr. Burke's discovery is of immense importance. It seems to put the problem of life's origin one step further back. He states the case for continuity in Nature with admirable lucidity and force, and if his thinking is at times too transcendental for some of his readers, it is at any rate, eloquently and cogently expressed. He has given fresh life to an inquiry that will never lose its interest.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" March 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt E D W Greig MB IMS is placed on special duty at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli under the orders of the Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India

The Hon Mr P O Kinealy Advt Genl for Bengal is granted leave of absence on M C for 7 months and 3 days with effect from the 28th March

Mr E W Ormond Bar-at-Law took his seat as an Offg Judge of the H C of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd March

The grant of furlough to the Hon Mr Justice Geidt I C S is cancelled

The services of Lieut R B M Wood 2-10th Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police

The services of Mr R S F Macrae Asst Supdt of Police are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W J A Danker as Ag Consul for Germany at Moulmein during the absence of Mr Foucar

Capt T H Keyes a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted as Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari

Lieut C T Daukes a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted as Vice-Consul for Seistan and Kain

Lieut G D Ogilvie a Political Asst of the 3rd class is placed on special duty as Vice Consul at Bam

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan BA Bar-at-Law as Vice-Consul and Ag Consul for Persia at Bombay

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr N A McLeod of the firm of Messrs McLeod and Co to fill the vacancy on the Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr J G Dickson

Mr J Campbell under Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Commerce and Industry is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with 3 months furlough with effect from the 5th April

Mr G Rainy of the I C S is appointed to officiate as under-Secy in the Dept of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 5th April during the absence on leave of Mr J Campbell or until further orders

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Capt W O Dawson MRCVS Supdt Civil Vetry Dept Sind Baluchistan and Rajputana is granted privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough and study leave for 15 months with effect from the 29th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr K Hewlett Supdt Civil Vety Dept Bombay is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Supdt Civil Vety Dept Sind Baluchistan and Rajputana in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Capt W O Dawson or until further orders

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions or ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch with effect from the 1st January
Mr J O'Brien from Dpy Exr Class II temporary rank to be Dpy Exr Class II
Mr M R Ingram from Dpy Exr Class II temporary rank to be Dpy Exr Class II
Mr L H Whelan from Asst Exr 2nd Grade to be Asst Exr 1st Grade
Mr H James from Asst Exr 2nd Grade to be Asst Exr 1st Grade
Mr M W Clifford Dpy Exmr of Accounts is on return from leave posted to the office of the Exr of P W Accounts United Provinces

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr C E Holloway Offg Dist Traffic Supdt N-W Ry will continue to officiate as Dist Traffic Supdt on that Railway vice Mr N C Haldar on privilege leave

Mr J H Lovell Ex Engr 3rd grade temporary rank is on relief of his duties on the R-G Kathiawar Railway appointed to officiate as Dpy Cong Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Calcutta until further orders

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Last year in acknowledging the generous manner in which Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction and Government have supported every proposal made to render the School of Art more efficient, I described the quality of our gratitude for past benefits as being, ever so slightly, flavoured with a lively anticipation of favours to come. It is therefore a source of considerable satisfaction to know that so large a portion of what we desire, is likely to be realized in the near future, and to be assured by your presence here to-night, Sir, that Government look with sufficient approval on what we have already endeavoured to accomplish, as to encourage us to further efforts. That assurance, will, I feel certain, impart fresh vigour into the work of the Staff, and will give a value far above their intrinsic value to the awards which, I now beg you to be good enough to distribute. (Cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Fulton in a brief congratulatory speech, said that the remarks which the Principal had addressed to them and the report which he had set him (the speaker) to read beforehand justified him in offering their best congratulations on the work of the year. It was a source of gratification to know that the three first prizes in the competition arranged by the Government of India, had gone to students of that school and to know that the report of the examiners showed a great increase in the numbers presented for examination and also in the proportion of those who had passed, compared with previous years. It seemed to him that that school was making progress, and had justified the thoughtful foresight of its founder, whose representative (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy) they were each glad to see there that day (Cheers). A few days ago he (Mr. Fulton) was visiting the school, and he was much interested in watching the students at their studies copying the pictures and other subjects for decoration. As he walked through the rooms he could not help speculating upon what was passing in the minds of the young men and women whom he saw so engrossed in their pleasant task. No doubt they were feeling that they were working for their good hereafter, but he hoped they also sometimes reflected on those higher aspirations which were so inseparably connected with Art. The Governor, they might remember, referred to those aspirations two or three years ago, in a school of that kind. In all systems of education in India or in any other country the utility of the subject they were studying must of course always prevail. Teachers and parents alike had to consider how far the studies of their children qualified them to gain that position to which circumstances had called them. But there was a higher ideal before mankind, which looked to ultimate progress. He felt sure the teachers and students had that ideal in their minds. They had before them the great works of art of past ages, and though in copying them they could not perhaps expect to attain such wounderful perfectness, still with patience very considerable skill might be achieved. It was this patient study which should inculcate in them those principles of perseverance and untiring effort which was the valuable side of the practice of Art. Those ideals had helped humanity throughout the ages. Mr. Fulton then referred to the Reay Art Workshops which were closely connected with that institution. In company with Mr. Burns he visited them the other day. There, no doubt the practical side was more in evidence and the object was to train a number of youths to practical handicrafts, so that they might be able in after life to maintain themselves and beautify the homes of others. Oddly enough, he found an interest taken in the Reay Art Workshops in a place where he little expected to. He found an extract in one of the newspapers of that Presidency which complained that manufactured China was not amongst the arts included in the workshops and it was suggested that there was some curious object in holding from the people of this country the art of manufacturing China. The idea was farfetched, and seemed to him somewhat absurd, because at present the workshops were as largely occupied as either time or space would permit with other handicrafts which appeared to be of more utility. Possibly some day the manufacture of China might be introduced but at the present moment he did not see what practical work could be done by introducing it. It was wonderful to think of the progress made in Industrial education in the last twenty years. All over the Presidency they found industrial schools, and it was reasonable to conclude that a large number of young men were now being trained at particular handicrafts, which would enable them to earn their own livelihood and to train others hereafter. He had no doubt but that a great future lay before this school. He offered his best congratulations to the Principal and members of the staff and wished them every success. (Applause)

On the proposition of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding and the proceedings terminated.

THE CUTCH RAILWAY SCHEME.

COMMENTING on Lord Lamington's tour, the 'Sind Gazette' says:—"Now that H. E. Lord Lamington has travelled through Cutch and has himself passed over the route, via Lakhpat and Bhuj, which has been surveyed by the Government of India for the proposed construction of the Bombay-Sind Connection Railway, he is in a specially favourable position to judge of the value of the arguments for and against the route which have been put forward by the Cutch inhabitants, the commercial communities of Bombay and Sind, and the Government advisers on strategic considerations on the one hand and by H. H. the Rao of Cutch on the other. After years of delay and discussion it, was generally believed in November last, that this route had been finally decided on, and the subsequent sanction by the Railway Board of a reconnaissance of alternative routes to the north and south of the Runn of Cutch, came with a shock of surprise, not to say of dismay, to all those interested in the beneficial results expected from the opening of the projected railway. The route proposed by H. H. the Rao was described in a Government of India Report as quite impracticable, and inferior commercially as well as politically, while the route through Cutch was considered of the very highest importance. We earnestly trust that personal inspection has convinced H. E. Lord Lamington that the route through Cutch is the only one worth adopting. In our opinion, if the Rao's objections cannot be overcome, it would be wiser to even prolong the already too great delay in carrying out this important scheme than to decide upon either of the alternative routes, for we cannot doubt that His Highness will ultimately take a different view and allow the railway to be constructed along what is admittedly by far the superior alignment. If any other scheme be accepted, large sums of money will have to be spent on a line that will never pay, and one great object of the railway the opening up and improvement of the State of Cutch, will be indefinitely postponed, probably for at least another half century."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 16° in defect of normal in Central India, Berar and Central Provinces and at Sirsa and the minimum 6° to 10° at Mormugao, Belgaum Karwar, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 55° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Lahore, Sirsa and Masulipatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is generally fine in the Bombay Presidency, but pressure in the Indus Valley is slightly below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE NOWSHERA CANTONMENTS.

THE rumour as to the stoppage of work in the new cantonments near Nowshera has received prompt official contradiction. It was due probably to the fact that the barracks for the Royal Horse Artillery and British Cavalry are not to be put in hand this season, there being no urgency in their case, as the troops are not on the spot and are not likely to be moved from other stations for a year or more. The lines for the two Native Cavalry regiments are being pushed on with all speed, and there is not the least intention of suspending work. Under Lord Kitchener's redistribution scheme, Nowshera will become one of the largest cantonments in India. At present, says the "Pioneer," all the troops are on the south side of the Kabul River. Their strength is:—One Native Mountain Battery; two regiments of Native Cavalry; one Battalion of British and four Battalions of Native Infantry; with a Mule Corps, a half-troop of Transport bullocks, and a company of the Army Bearer Corps. The depots of the two regiments of Native Infantry garrisoning the Malakhand, Dargai, and Chakdara are also in Nowshera. The cantonment is a long and rather straggling one, lying between the Grand Trunk Road and the main line of the North-Western State Railway. The 2ft. 6in. line of rail which runs to Dargai through Mardan is carried over the Kabul River by a high-level bridge, which can also be used for foot-traffic and vehicles; and there is also the bridge of boats which leads direct from cantonments to Nowshera city on the north bank. When it was decided to make this great increase in the garrison, plans were prepared for new lines for the mountain battery and the additional battalions of Native Infantry in the neighbourhood of the old cantonments, and building operations were duly undertaken. There was not, however, space for the proposed Cavalry Brigade with its complement of Horse Artillery, and a new cantonment had, therefore to be marked out, north of the river.

The old road to Hoti-Mardan, after leaving the bridge of boats, runs almost due north and passes through a miniature range of hills known as the Marble Rocks. The Nowshera-Dargai Railway skirts these to the eastward, and its alignment for some miles is parallel with the road. Beyond the Marble Rocks is open country, treeless, except for the tamarisks along the road, and it is here that the new cantonment is being created. It will be two miles in length, its southern boundaries being about 4 1-2 miles distant from Nowshera, and its northern 3 1-2 miles from Mardan, the home of the Guides. The ground taken up lies immediately to the west of the road and the two sets of lines for the native Cavalry are at the northern extremity. The British Cavalry and Horse Artillery will have their barracks south of these. The site seems an excellent one being high and dry and there is good ground for the training of cavalry and for artillery practice. The highest point is at the northern end where the railway crosses the road and it is intended to have a station here This will be known as Mardan Road and it has already given its name to the new cantonment, according to the Reliefs published a few days ago. The building operations were interfered with last month, as the heavy rains destroyed many of the piles of sun dried bricks that had been prepared for the Native lines; but the necessary work should now be carried on without a break, as dry weather can be counted upon for several months to come. When the new cantonment has its full complement of troops, there will be a "striking force always ready for mobilisation, namely, a Cavalry and an Infantry Brigade distributed between Nowshera, Mardan Road and Mardan. In case of danger suddenly declaring itself in the Swat Valley, a movable column can be started even now in a few hours; and it will be from Nowshera that Peshawar would draw its first reinforcements if any repetition of the '97 trouble were to occur in the Khyber. The massing of troops in and about Nowshera is one feature of the redistribution schemes which has won universal approval. If there had been a strong garrison there nine years ago, the great Frontier rising would probably have been checked at the outset.

HIGH COURT.—March 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

361-04—M B Chothia—Lumba Sivaji and others vs Heera Rupaji—Muganlal J and G
511-05—N M Cama—Poonamchand Roopaji vs Captain G S Wolseley
701-05—Raghavaya and B—Balchand Kaniram vs Jehang Ravchand—Unwalla and P
27-06—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Gokuldas Khusalchand and others vs Gangaprasad Kalkaprasad—Cragie L and O
29-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya and others vs W A Cuppage
79-06—Wadia G and Co—Kevla Dhana and others vs Aboo Bucker Moledina—Mulla and M
81-06—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakel vs Syed Sirdar Alli Khan—Nanu H and Co
87—06—Nanu H and Co—Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Vakil—Thakurdas and Co.
22-05—Edgelow G and W—Isharlal Chunilal a firm vs Manilal Hurkisondas
101 05—Chitnis and M—Luxumon Balal Joglekar and others vs Ganpat Atmaram and another—Maganlal J and G
103-05—Hiralal and D—Durgowandas Revidas and another vs Sharifbhai Ebrahimbhai

Undefended New Long Cause.

39-05—Captain and V—Mahomed Hoosain Tukamby vs Amirabibi

Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Taju vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co
250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojar vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co
433-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co
852-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S
911 05—Mulla and M—Abdulla bin Oomer Bajunaid vs Messrs Motilal Dulsukh and Co—M B Chothia
579-05—Rhunderao S and L—Ramroo Narayen and another vs Rao Saheb Narayen Raghunath and another—Chitnis and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.
For Consent decree.

621-05—Nadirsha and T—Mongilal Radhakisson and others vs Looga chand Sobhachand—Malvi H and M

Suit for hearing and final disposal
Short Cause

46 05—In person—Foojmul Jusraj and others vs Aga Shah Rookh shah Akbar Shah—Part heard

Long Causes

335-05—Captain and V—Champsey Purbat and others vs Shrisham and Co—Malvi and—M
615—Balkrishna and M—Aishabibi widow and others vs Ahmed Mahomed Mutawvali and others—rdeser H D and Co
495—Dikshit D—and S Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D
826-05—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Ishwarlal vs C E Randle and another—Smetham B and N
638-04—K B Mehta—Nartayan Hasco and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia
574-05—M B Chothia—Tulsukhbai Fulchand vs Mulji Hunsraj and Co and others
603 05 (1905—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co
80?-05—Mirza and M—Soonderbai widow vs Dhaklibai widow Payne and Co
22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lalloobhai vs Dayaram Hurjivan and others—Bhaishunker K and J
831-07—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhy and another Crawford B and Co
398-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatau Morarji and others—Bhaishunker K and G
800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein—Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co
1-79 05—In person M [illegible] widow vs Curson U nersey
165-04—Unwalla and F—Cassum alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Suliaman and others—Payne and Co
555 03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kalianji Jairam Naranji and others—Dikshit D and T

(Before the PROTHONOTARY)
For Investigation of Pauperism)

25-05—In person—Balkrishna Raghoba and another vs Madhusudan Raghoba and others—Sorabji and J Part heard
29-05—Raghavaya and B—Tulsabai widow vs Jamnabai widow
1006—In person—Govind Poshya Naktay vs Luxumon Halya Naktay and others
6-05—In person—Narmadabai widow vs Vithul Bapu Kashorakar,

No definite date has been fixed for the movement of the Madras Government to the Hills.

So far seven cars have entered for the Nilgiri Motor Trials, and a couple more are expected to compete.

A REPORT from Parachinar states that the snowfall on the Safed Koh this year, was heavier than last year, and that all the Kurram passes were closed.

LAHORE already enjoys direct telegraphic communication with Simla, and now a further advantage is in store. A special wire between the two capitals is to be erected at once, which will serve during the summer as a special medium of rapid communication between Simla and Lahore, as distinct from the existing wires which carry the more general traffic between Simla and the Punjab at large via Lahore.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Altogether Mr. Valle has a very poor opinion of the cold country, as the Sydney Bulletin refers to call the old country. Our good form is largely artificial and does not spring from the heart. We used to be famous for our bluff, outspoken brusqueries, but also for our solid manliness and good-feeling. Mr. Valle has no hesitation in saying that in this respect Mr. Bull of the present does not compare very favourably with his Antipodean relations. Evidently, too, our Antipodean relations have adopted our outspokenness in the most filial way. We have seen what Mr. Valle thinks of our hearts. He has an equally poor opinion of our heads. The Englishman of to-day is frequently not only very superficial but often wanting in culture. Finally, Mr. Bull will soon require an army to arouse him from his self-satisfied torpor—and perhaps he will get it. Really this New Zealander is more disconcerting than Macaulay's. He meditates over our departed greatness to our faces.

In some respects Mr. Bull is lamentably deficient, and this is notably so in what we in New Zealand, and indeed in the colonies generally, regard as the essence of good breeding. I mean an understanding of the duties of hospitality. Such is the really serious charge that Mr. P. A. Valle, the New Zealand author, makes against us in C. B. Fry's Magazine. For we are all agreed about the importance of fostering a good feeling between the colonies and ourselves, though we sometimes differ furiously about the means. The recent visit of the New Zealand football team was a great opportunity, and it is painful to think that it has been missed. One cannot help hoping that Mr. Valle is wrong, but he is precise. I have seen Mr. Bull do things that have made me blush for him (he writes), things that it would be impossible for a colonial to do. I have seen the breathers of the New Zealand football team sitting just where they could get seats out in the uncovered part of the ground without anyone to look after or attend to them. I have known an athletic team to come thirteen thousand miles to England to play English gentlemen, and after being two months in this country the sum total of their official entertainment to amount to—the usual annual dinner and of the private hospitality on this occasion I will not for charity's sake, speak.

A plain tale about a dog:—The outside passengers nursed an Irish terrier. The dog was taking a lively interest in the life of the street and apparently enjoying his ride as many dogs privileged to travel by tramcar seem to do. Suddenly he yelped and whined with eagerness, and the owner said, No Jack, not this time. The dog had spied a cat. He's dead on cats, the owner said, and uncommon knowing about em too. T'other day when I got home wife told me cats had killed three more of her pigeons. I says, Why don't you love Jack to look after 'em? Se says, You know how he killed that cat of Bown's? I says. Well, if cats killed my pigeons I'd let Jack kill every cat he could get his teeth into. She says, I've a good mind to let him. Jack was lying under the table. Presently we heard a dreadful noise in the yard and I ran out. There was Jack and a cat. That cat'll eat no more pigeons. knowing dog, ain't he? Must have understood what my wife said Cats! And Jacks yelped Where? as articulately as dog ever yelped an interrogation.

John Burns is subject of a lively character sketch in the Revue Bleue, which tells us one or two things about him that we did not know. His physical strength especially appeals to the author, M. Jacques Bardoux. The coincidence of Bolingbroke and Burns claiming Battersea (three B s) for burial-place and birth-place strikes the Frenchman. As an engineer on the Niger steamers he saw the cruelty of which we British are guilty abroad, and reminded Mr. Chamberlain of it just over six years ago. Here we find him, too, as a Marxite. Then we are taken to Trafalgar Square in 1886 (November), and Hyde Park in the next year. Then follows the London County Council and the Radical trio. J. B., Frederic Harrison, and Lord Rosebery. No longer a Marxite but a strike pacifist, he now wins golden opinions from Cardinal Manning and from skilled working men. The good old Jack (M. Bardoux will have it that the gamins call him so) of Battersea rebel against the top-hat (this legend dies hard!), rows well, plays cricket like a Parsee prince, is a Jingo like all English working men, has a collection of MSS. on the Labour question, and opens his own door to the French interviewers and others that visit his brick home.

A young lady from Australia has just won a singing scholarship in London under novel circumstances. From her colonial home she sent to a well-known professor in London a record of her voice, with the request that he would test it on a gramophone and inform her whether he thought its qualities sufficiently good to justify her in taking so long a journey for an examination for a scholarship. The professor listened to the record, was duly impressed with the possibilities of the voice, and wrote to say he thought she might try. Encouraged by this report, she reached England just in time for the examination, and was one of two successful candidates out of one hundred and ninety competitors.

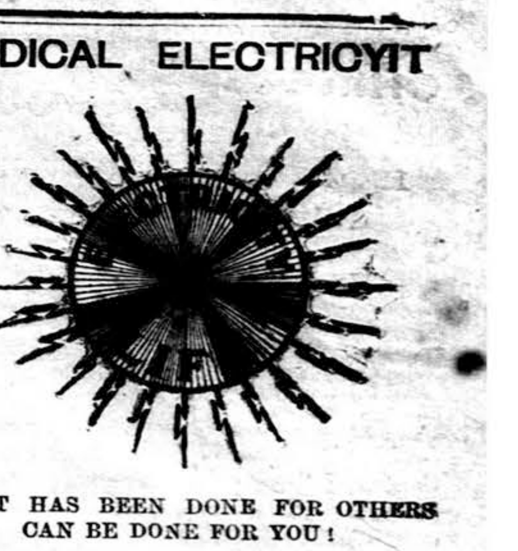
It has been claimed by many writers, and the artists who created it themselves thought so too, that the new style which took hold during the reign of Louis XVI. was indeed a renaissance—a revolution against principles pernicious and degraded, which had become rooted in the affections of the people and tended to destroy their artistic perception says Mr. Gaston Gramont, writing of Louis XVI, furniture in the March Connoisseur. They urged as reformers do a return to a wholesome simplicity and no doubt the pioneers of the new movement were sincere. But the purity gained in the form of the furniture was more than counterbalanced by the employments of such embellishments as marquetry and the use of more costly materials. We are far from saying that the pure Louis XVI. style does not possess supreme artistic worth. It is equally meritorious as that which prevailed under his predecessor. But for the artists who flourished in the latter portion of the eighteenth century to elevate themselves above their immediate forerunners was gratuitous hypocrisy.

The Mapumulo division of Victoria County, natal, from which the latest development of the native trouble is about 390 square miles in extent, in the extreme north-east of Natal, on the borders of Zululand, with a native population of 36,000. It is a very hilly country, and the mealie crop this season has been a splendid one. All the natives are well to do, and only a month ago the Magistrate of this division reported an antagonistic demonstration by the young men of Gobizembe's tribe when he went to collect the poll tax. This chief was sent for by the Secretary for Native Affairs, and allowed to return home after a reprimand. He is probably the source of the present trouble. Secretary for Native Affairs, according to information received by the last mail, reports that both in Natal and Zululand most of the chiefs have visited him, and their followers are paying the tax very freely, Dinizulu, whose attitude has been considered, somewhat doubtful, being the first chief in Zululand to pay. He, in fact, paid ten days before required, and brought in his people to the Magistrate for this purpose. The Chief Bambata, whose attitude seems to have caused alarm to the inhabitants of Greytown in the north-east of the colony, has always been a source of trouble to the Government. He has been imprisoned for debt, and last year he was implicated in a large faction fight, which took place at a wedding, and was fined £20 by the Magistrate of Greytown, while many of his followers, were fined £5 for participating in the fight.

Mr. H. B. Marshall writes to us as follows, the letter being dated yesterday:—Referring to the letter of Mr. F. J. Bradley in your issue of other day a statue of the late President Kruger which was seized by Lord Kitchener during the war and sent to this country, represented the late President of the Transvaal in a standing position with a top hat on his head.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXONY is expected to arrive in India from Ceylon on the 19th inst., for a short tour, and will visit Delhi on or about the 9th and 10th April, and Simla on or about the 11th, staying there till about the 26th idem. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Rittmeister and Adjutant Freiherr von Feitsch, Lieutenant Freiherr von Welczeck and Dr. Kirschner.

MEDICAL ELECTRICYIT



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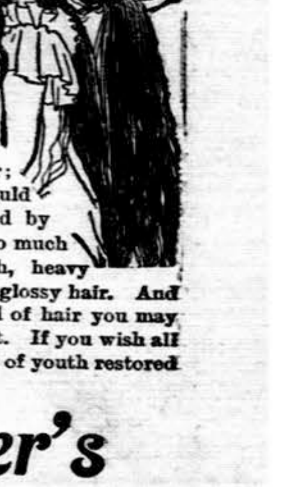

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE still exists throughout the whole Army a feeling of unrest, caused not only by the various rumours which are afloat, but also by the absence of any reliable information as to what is really going on. Although we are not in a position to relieve fully the natural anxiety and impatience which are prevalent we may yet assure our readers that the delay which is so trying is really an augury of good. As we have said on a former occasion, we believe that Mr. Haldane is making a serious attempt to formulate a settled military policy for the Empire—something which will not be a mere makeshift or political expedient, but a scheme or plan which will be enduring, effective and economical. He is wisely taking time and exercising caution, for being a civilian without any preconceived notions of military reform, he has much to learn and much to consider. Were it otherwise the consequences would probably be disastrous for were he to lend a ready ear to the first adviser, listen to obtrusive faddists, or jump to unsound conclusions, the result would prove abortive and the last state of the Army be worse than the first. Whatever minor changes have already taken place or are intended will not necessarily affect the general scheme which is now being framed, and whatever may leak out as to some details should be received with caution or disregarded even if rumours appear to be reliable. Obviously there are many proposals, attractive or otherwise, which are all being considered, but there may be sound reasons why they should be unacceptable. For instance, we have heard reliable rumours that the Regular Army is to be heavily reduced in numbers. That may have been suggested but it does not follow that the suggestion will be adopted. We quite believe there will be some reduction, but it remains to be seen, whether they will be large or small, and until Mr. Haldane's proposals are published in detail in their final from it is impossible for any one including Mr. Haldane himself, to say now exactly what they will be.

It being impossible to dogmatise on what may be, one can therefore only conjecture, but that can now be done in a more hopeful spirit than for some time past. We are told that we are to have a national Army in which there are to be no auxiliaries. This is the first time that anything so practical has been pronounced, and its inception will naturally be watched with interest. The Secretary of State for War has accepted his position without any blare of trumpets, and has made no promises, which he is wise enough to know he would probably have to break. It will be some time however before we shall know anything definite as to the future of the British Army. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to believe that its services are not immediately required, and we may therefore take advantage of the claim before the storm to can the forces for and against as generation of the Army in the new House of Commons. First and foremost it has been usual to place those known as the Service Members. It cannot be said that in the last ten years they have done much to justify their title. Occasionally an old soldier has called attention to some glaring anomaly, and has promptly been snubbed for his temerity by the responsible civilian, but they have never joined hands and forced the House to seriously consider the grievence with which they sympathised but which they were unwilling or incapable of bringing to the front in a proper form. They are unlikely in their present condition to do more than they have done, and need not therefore be considered. It is more likely that the new party of Labour Members will call attention to the military requirements of the Empire, and will insist on having definite replies to their inquiries. They are fortunately independent, and are probably better able to gauge our military weakness than any of their colleagues, and they stand in no fear of their constituents. It is not too much to ask them therefore to study this important matter, apart from local prejudices and to give their help to those who are striving to awaken the dormant interest of their countrymen. The Government has come into power with what at first right seems to be a destructive policy it will rest with those who elected it to keep it within bounds, and it is the bounden duty of those Members of Parliament who have been returned by their fellow labourers to see that the national defences are improved and strengthened. That such is their intention we have reason to believe as we notice with satisfaction that five of their number joined a new Parliamentary group which is pledged to do all it reasonably can to support the policy advocated by Lord Roberts.

There is every reason to believe that the Regular Army will in future only be regarded as the nucleus of the armed strength we can put in the field if engaged in any important campaign, consequently we may expect to see a revival of the Cardwell system and a return to its term of enlistment—seven years with the colours and five with the Reserve—which were in force prior to the Boer War. In no other way can drafts be supplied to units abroad and at the same time a Reserve be built up sufficiently strong to bring our peace establishment to war strength when mobilisation of the Regular Army takes place. As we have so often pointed out, the Army Reserve must on no account be considered a Reserve in the true meaning, since Reserves in the sense of reinforcements must be supplied as the War Commission told us, from sources outside the limits of the Regular Forces. It was a gross libel on the Cardwell system to say that it collapsed in 1899, since the only bright spot in our long-delayed preparations for the Boer War was the smoothness with which the mobilisation of the Reservists took place. On an average about 550 Reservists joined each battalion and proved sufficient to bring it up to a war establishment after recruits immature lad and men medically unfit had been eliminated, The Army Reserve at that time numbered about 85,000, and proved itself well able to bring units of cavalry, infantry and artillery up to war strength. The Cardwell system worked well as we have always maintained, up to the limit expected of it, yet we notice a moring contemporary which prides itself on a superior knowledge of things military, suggesting that the Army Reserve should also provide reinforcements in the field.

On the 31st March last we had seventy-five Line infantry battalions on home service on a peace establishment of 831 of all ranks, and twenty-nine battalions in the Colonies averaging each a strength of about 850 of all ranks. The battalions in the Colonies, having no recruits or very young lads in the ranks, would require fewer Reservists than the home units in order to bring them up to war strength, and the Reservists in any case could not be despatched until the Navy could ensure safety for transports. An average of 550 Reservists for the seventy-five home battalions would absorb 41 250 men of the Reserve, and the battalions concerned would, as already stated, be brought up to war strength and be freed of men unfit for active service. The battalions in the Colonies would be given probably only about 400 men each from the Reserve, that is altogether about 11 000 men, or a total for the Line infantry of slightly under 53,000 men. If the Army Reserve stood at 85,000 men, about 60,000 of these would probably belong to the infantry, Line and Guards, so that there would be ample men for the whole infantry, including the ten battalions of Guards, and possibly a small margin. The remaining 25 000 Reservists would chiefly belong to the cavalry and artillery, and would no doubt suffice. It is needless to remark that infantry battalions in India are kept at all times nearly on a war establishment 1099 of all ranks and the question of Reservists in their case would not be considered, as they haven no recruits in the ranks. These battalions, fifty-two in number, would take the field as they stood; as it is, their total is 53,094 of all ranks. Drafts would be sent them when possible, and the same procedure would apply to the cavalry and artillery in India.

The War Office has acted wisely in making known the fact that the new quick-firing equipment is to be issued forthwith to X Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Aldershot. We have reason to know that the new War Minister would have been asked to make a definite statement on this subject had there been any further delay in supplying the new guns to batteries. It is to be hoped that the whole of the horse and field batteries in the Aldershot Command, or 'striking force,' will soon see the last of a fieldgun which was evolved twenty-one years ago, and one as really obsolete two years before the Boer War, at which time the French had made great advances in producing a quick-firer for their batteries. It is true that it was decided to issue a few of the new guns during the past three months, at the rate of one gun per artillery station, yet so far several artillery stations have not received the gun even to look at. We have hammered at the re-armament question for the past eight or nine years, we brought the matter again to notice so that the public would not lose sight of the fact that so far not a single battery in or in India had received the new equipment, notwithstanding all Mr. Arnold-Forster's promises. We only hope that a large number of batteries will be able to practise this summer with the new gun. We have reason to believe that several batteries might have received the new equipment last summer only the authorities desired to use up as much of the ammunition of the old field-gun as possible. When the 15-pounder is handed over to the Auxiliary Forces it is to be hoped that the formation of Militia and Volunter field batteries may be encouraged as fas as possible, Even now we have barely sufficient guns in proportion to the strength of the Regular Army,

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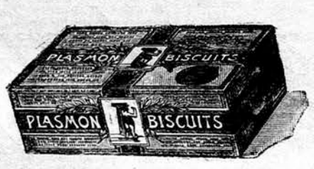

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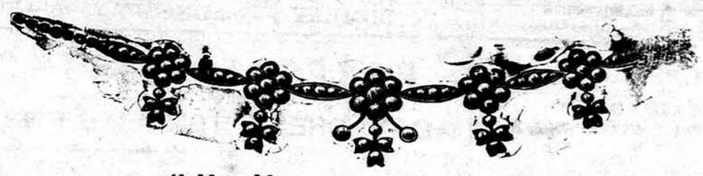

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Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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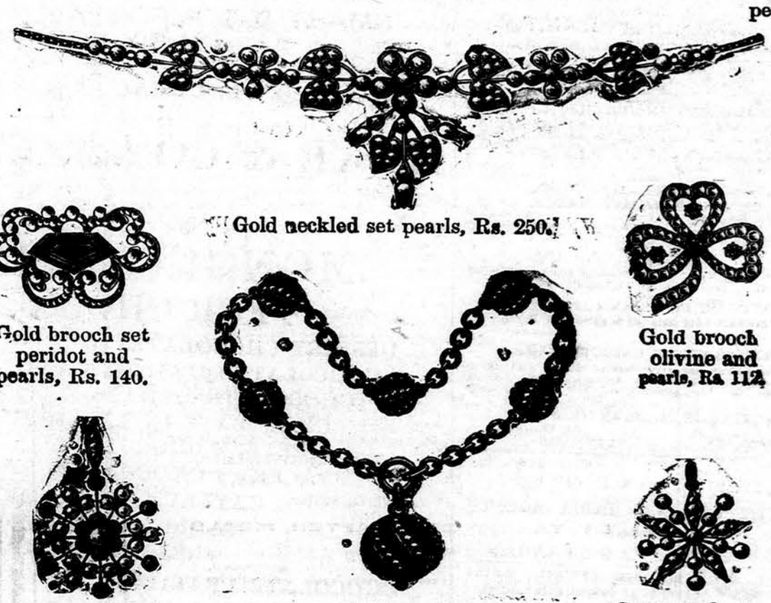

Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

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Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

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Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

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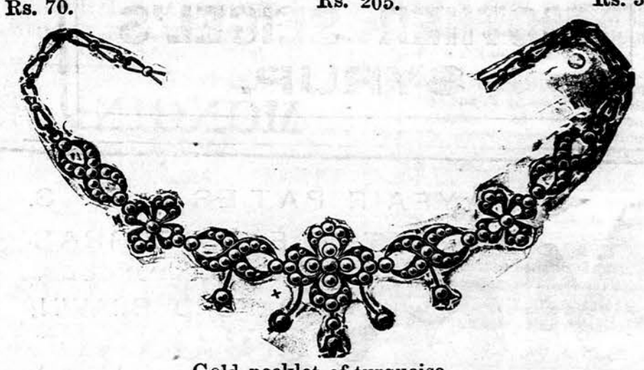

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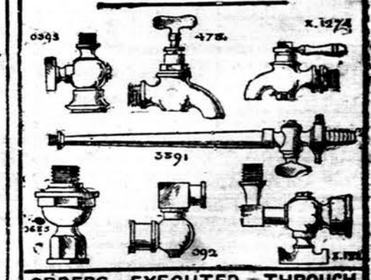

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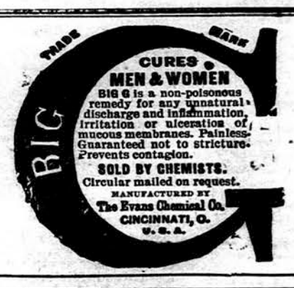
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